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**Batterson et al.**

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(54) **BRACE HAVING AN INFLATION CONTROL**

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(Continued)

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(58) **Field of Classification Search**

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7/03; A61F 7/034; A61F 13/00; A61H 2205/10; A61H 2201/5007; A61H 2205/06; A61H 2205/12; A61H 2201/0134; A61H 2201/0146; A61H 2201/10; A61H 2201/165; A61H 2209/00; A61H 2201/1238; A61H 31/00; A61H 9/0078; A61H 2201/0103; A61H 31/006; A61H 2031/025; A61H 2201/5071; A61H 2230/04; A61H 2031/003; A61H 2201/5002

USPC ..... 602/13, 20, 23, 60–62  
See application file for complete search history.

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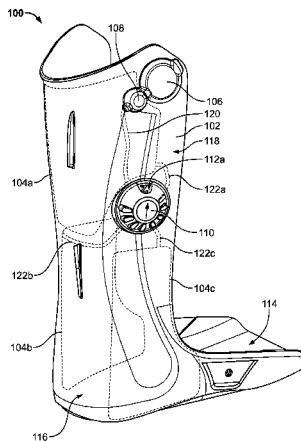
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

Systems, methods, and devices are described for providing a brace having an inflation control. The control directs fluid flow from an inflation component to one or more inflatable cells of the brace. The inflatable cells are independently inflated and deflated by the inflation component through the control. The control allows a user to create a fluid path between the inflation component and one of the inflatable cells by positioning the control in an orientation corresponding to the desired inflatable cells. Each inflatable cell is independently inflated and deflated in various orientations of the control.

**27 Claims, 18 Drawing Sheets**



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*A61M 39/22* (2006.01)  
*F16K 11/085* (2006.01)  
*F16K 37/00* (2006.01)

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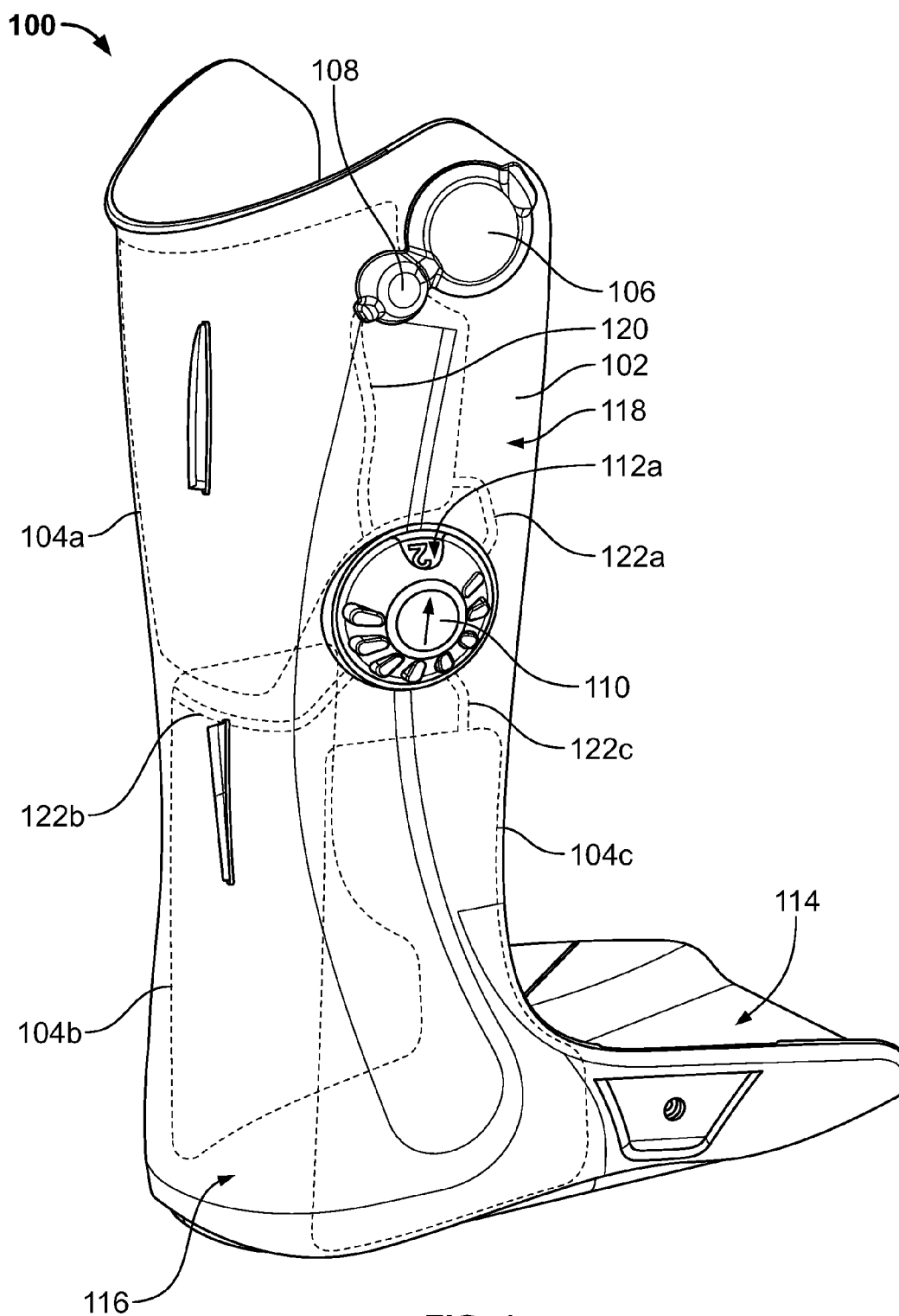


FIG. 1

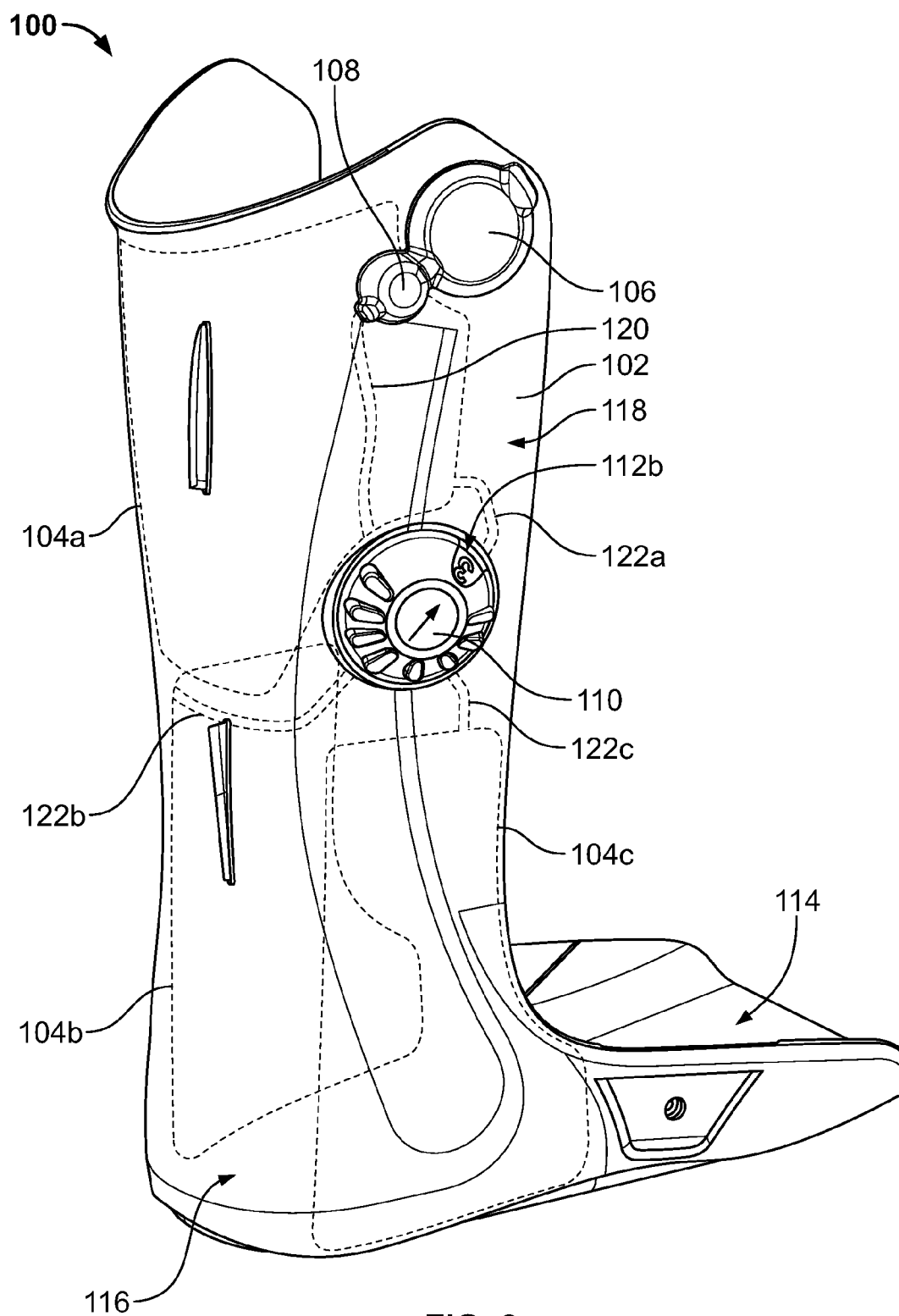


FIG. 2

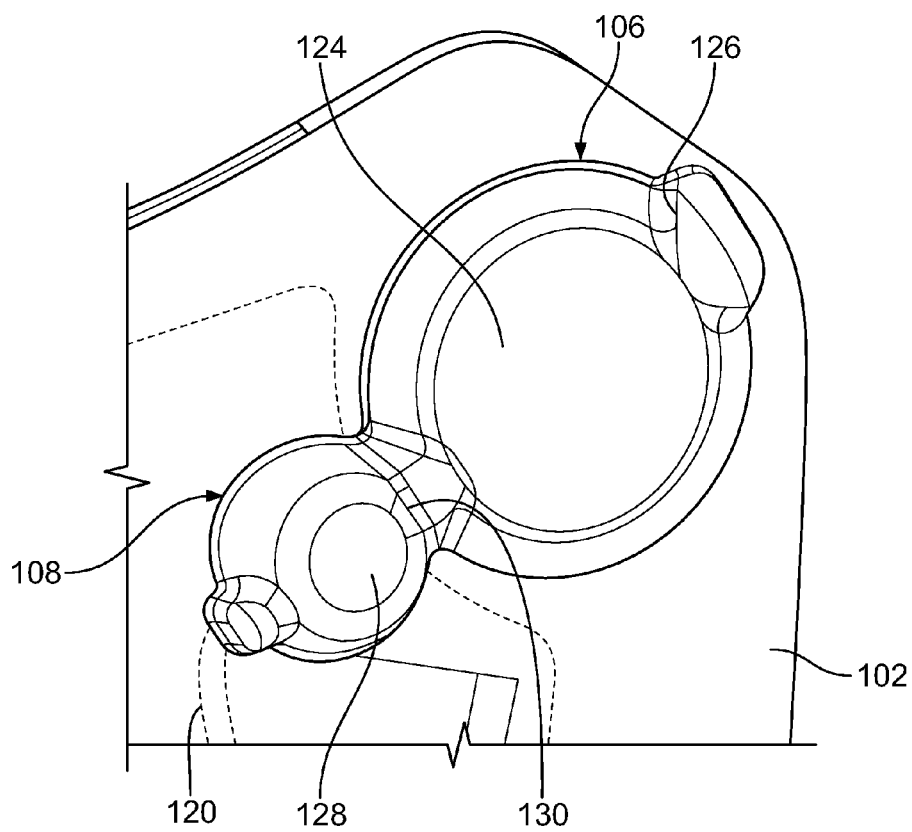


FIG. 3A

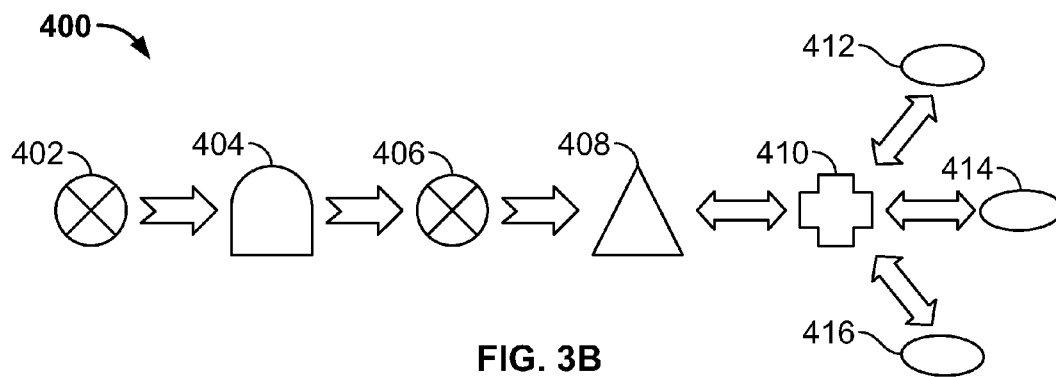


FIG. 3B

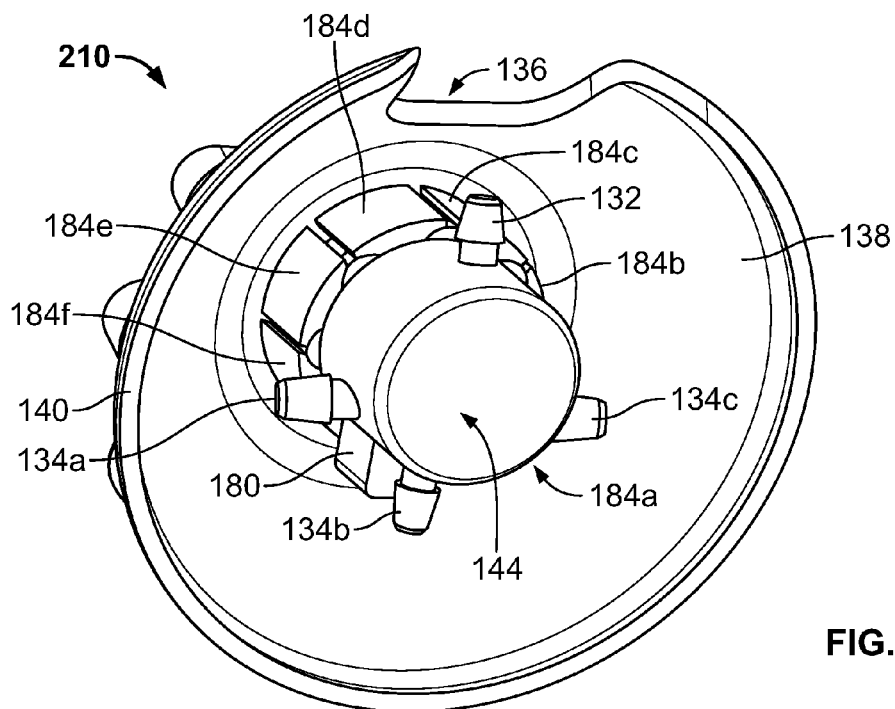


FIG. 4

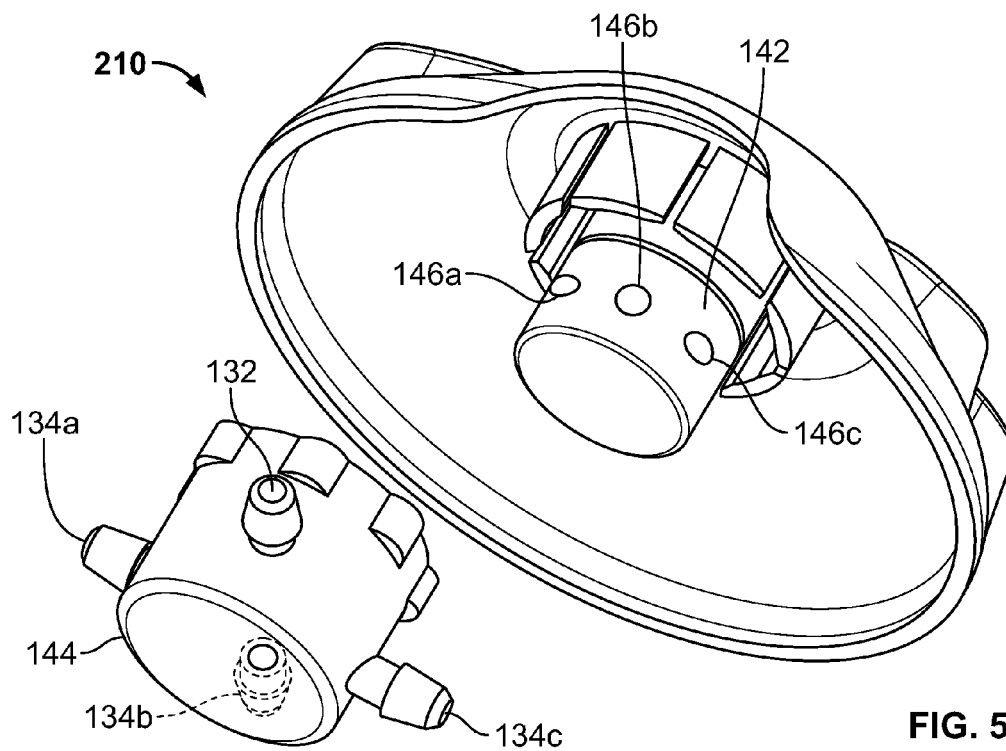


FIG. 5A

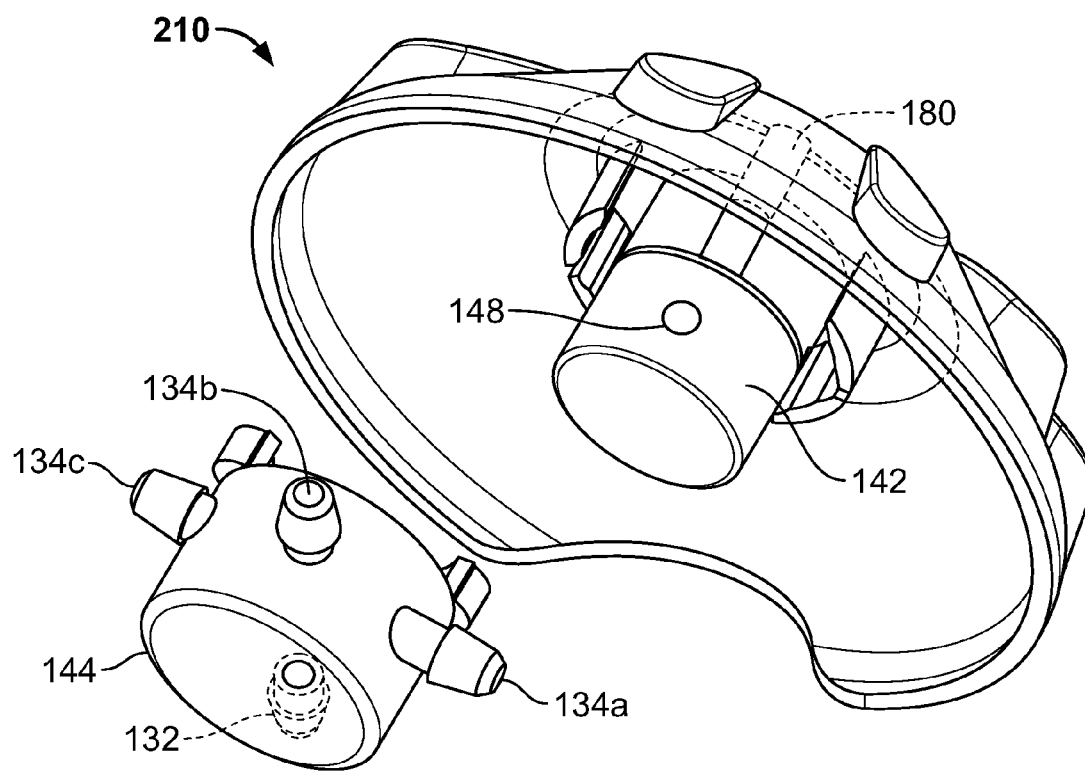


FIG. 5B

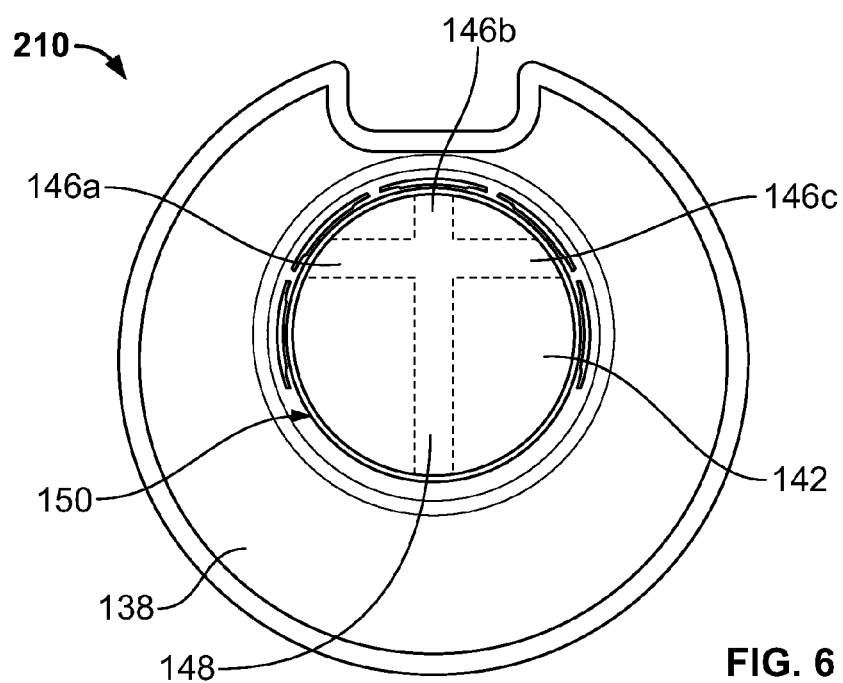
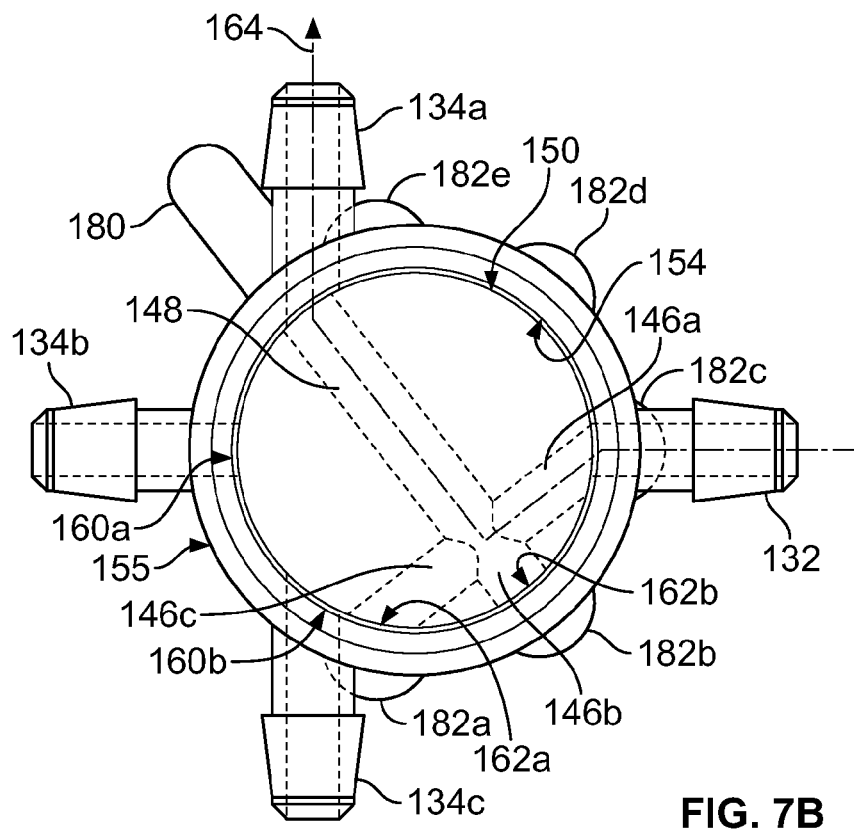
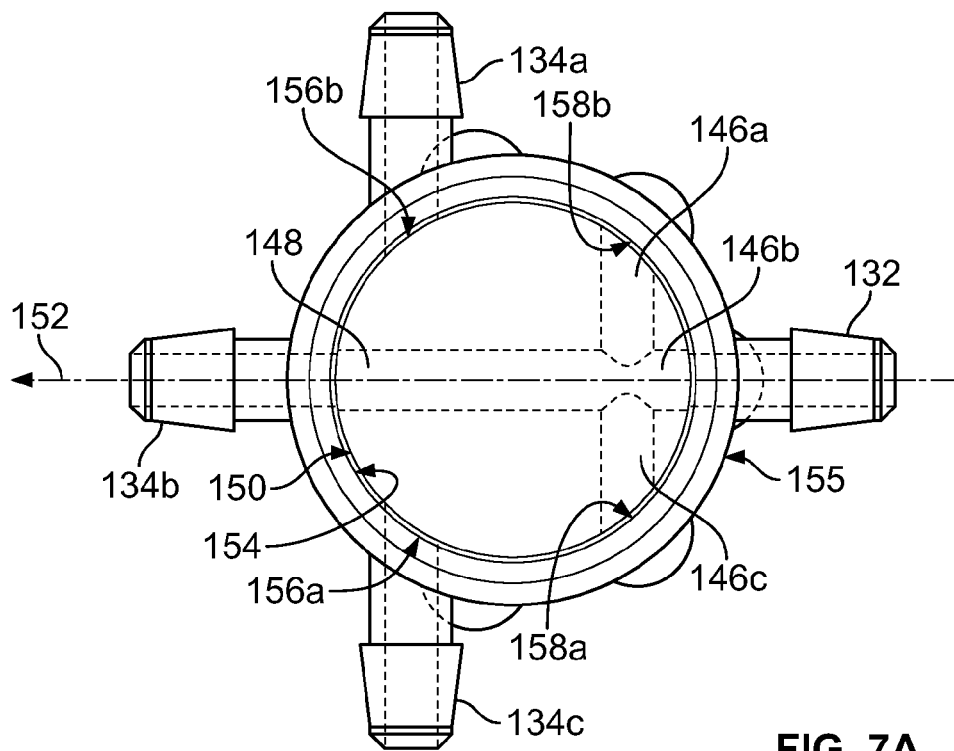


FIG. 6





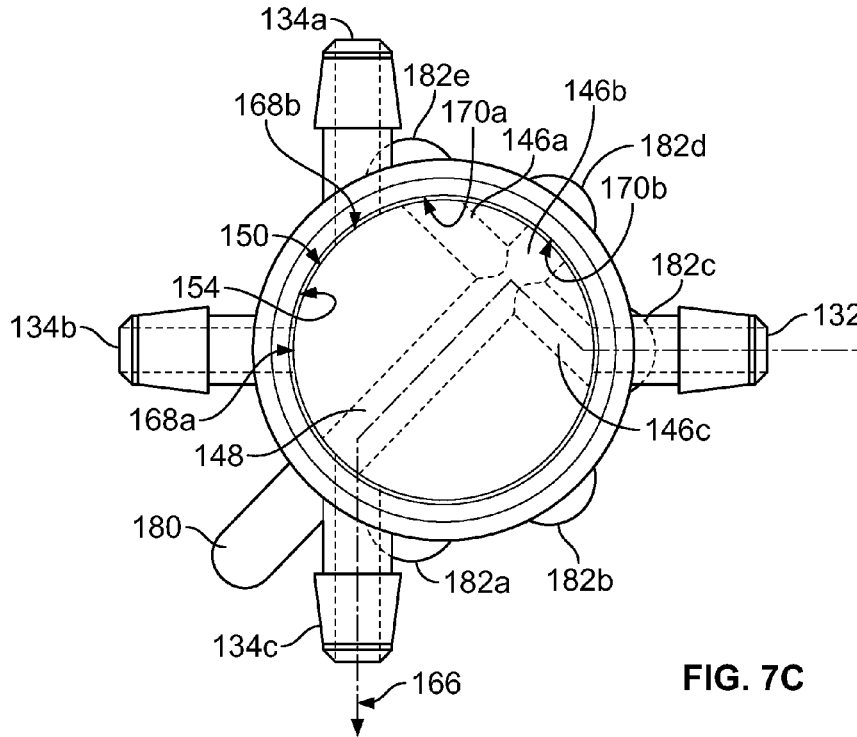


FIG. 7C

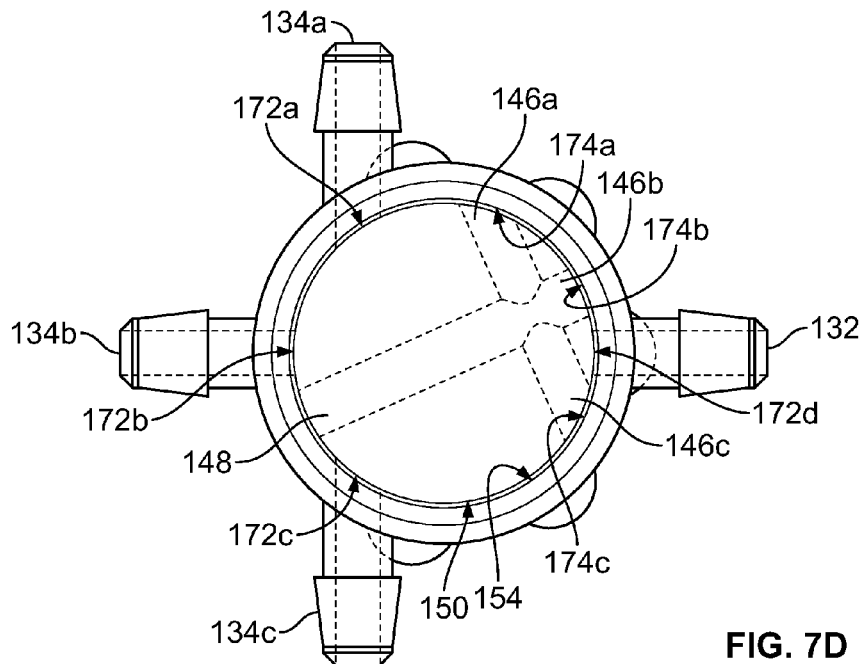


FIG. 7D

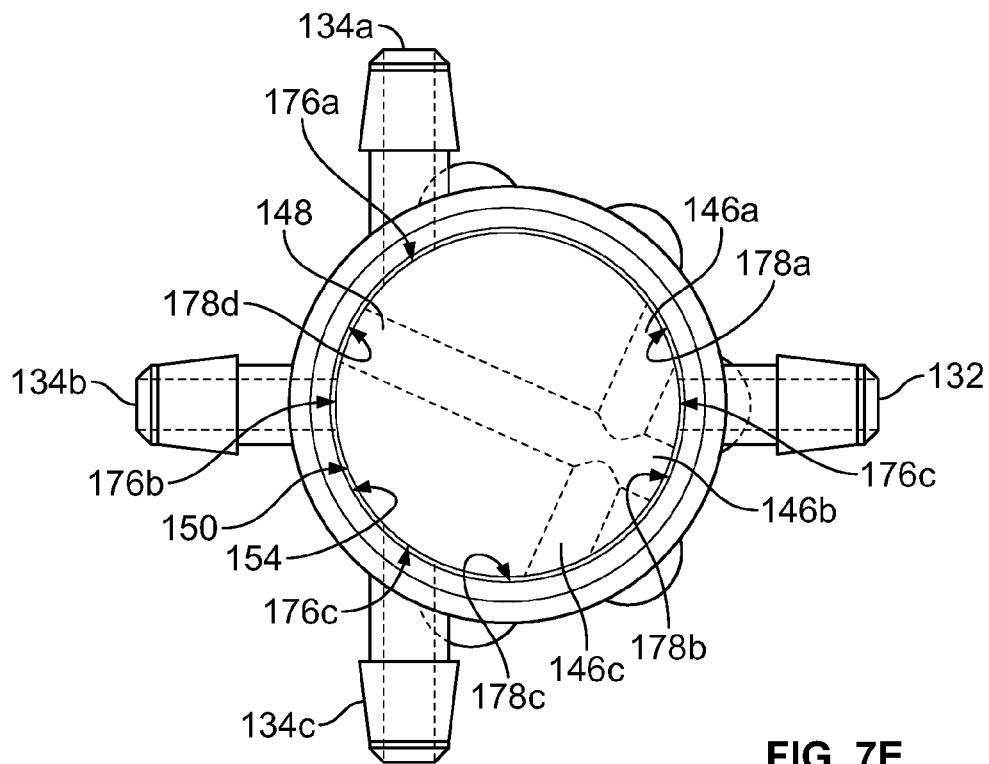


FIG. 7E

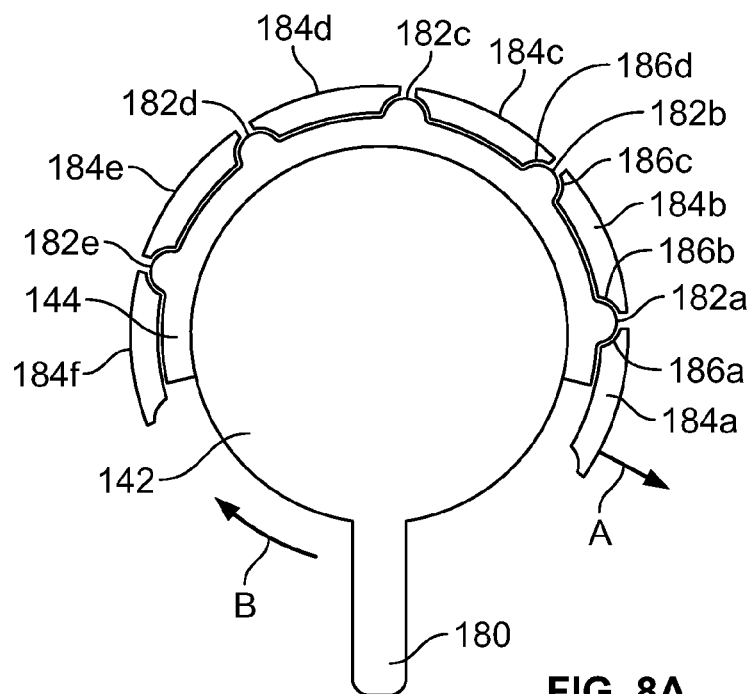


FIG. 8A

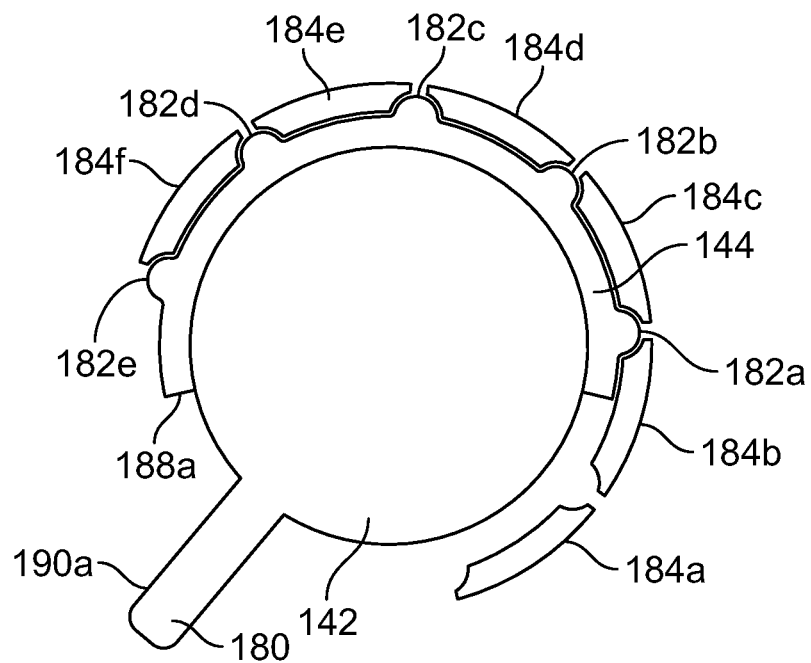


FIG. 8B

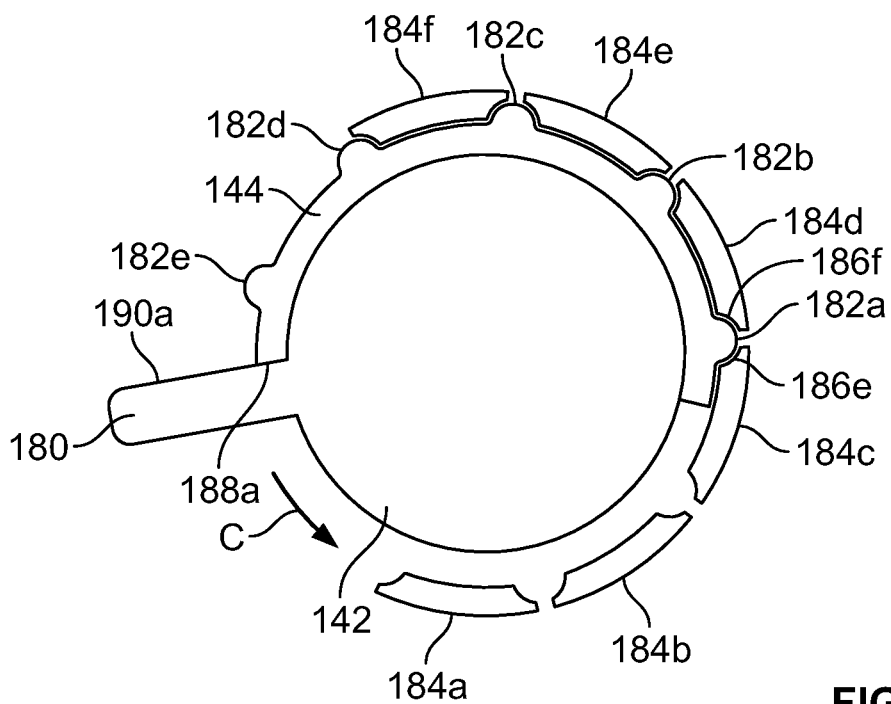


FIG. 8C

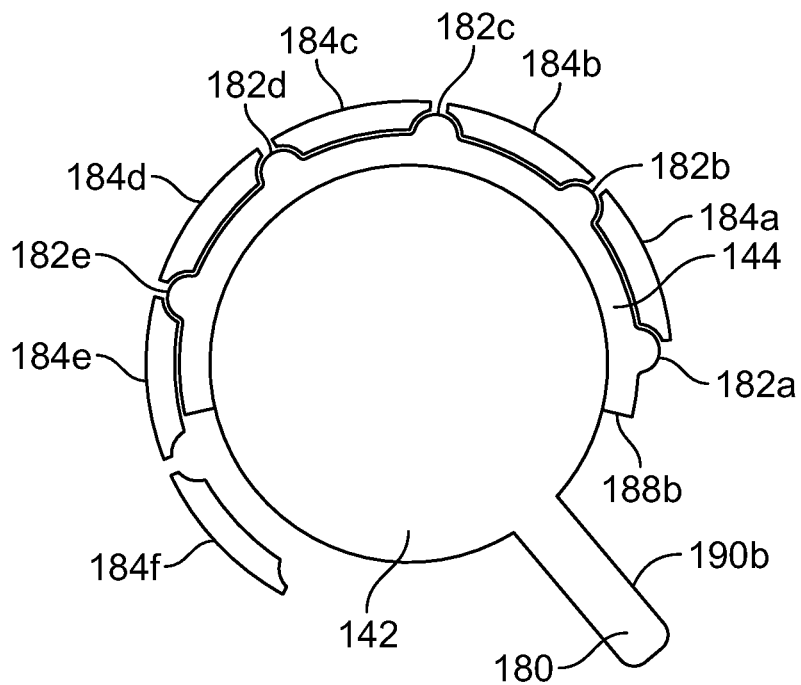


FIG. 8D

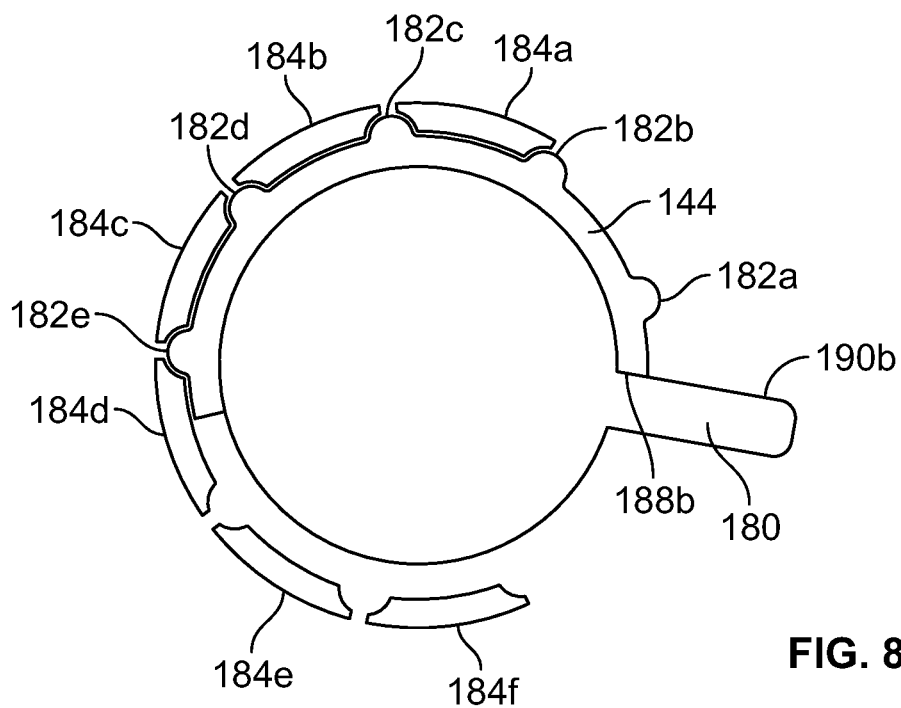
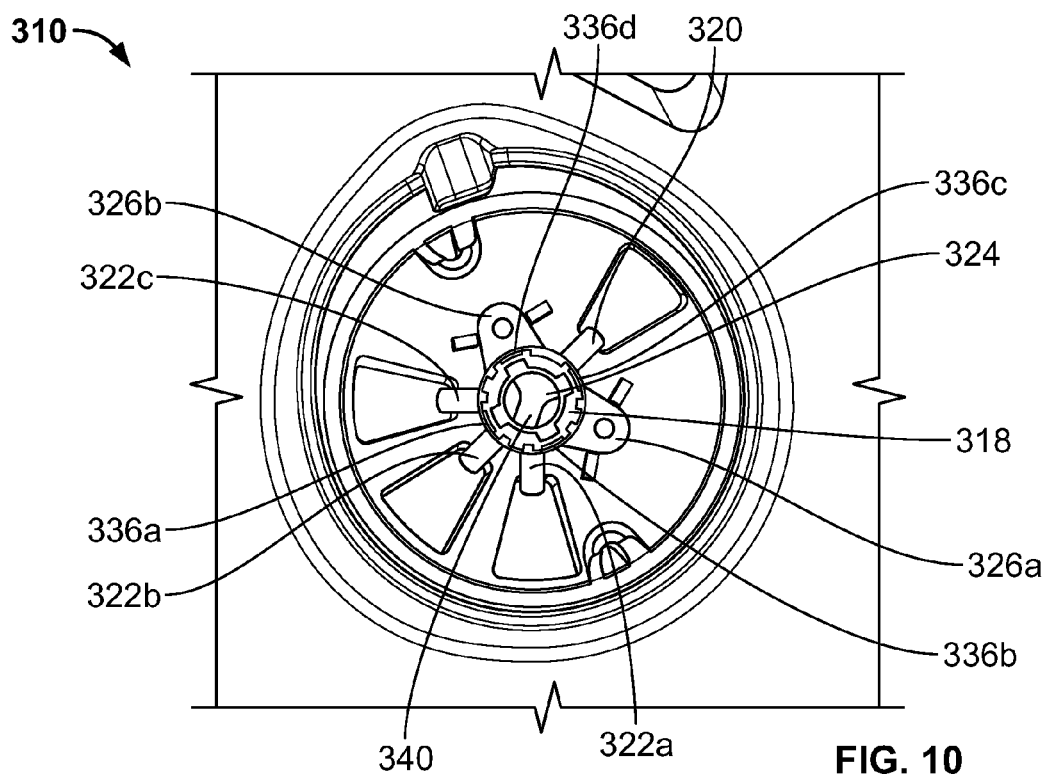
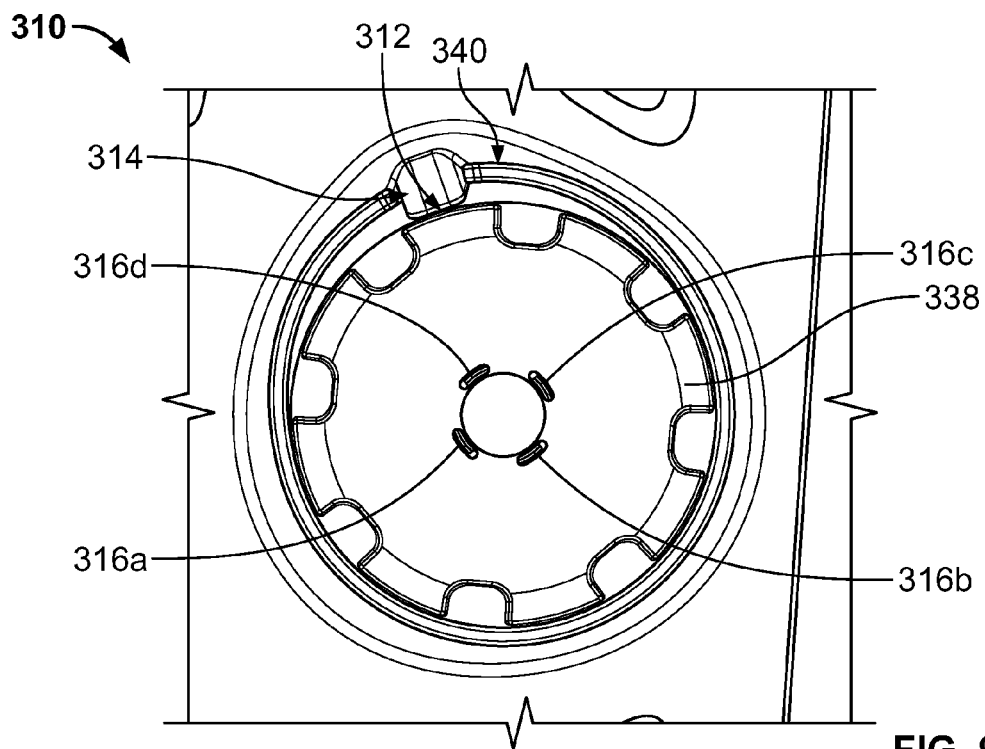


FIG. 8E



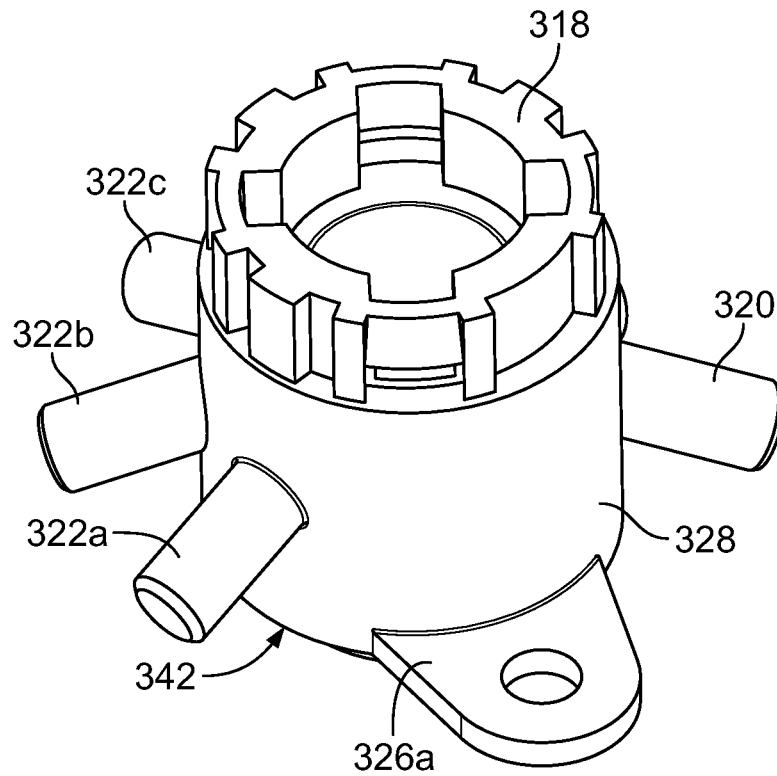


FIG. 11

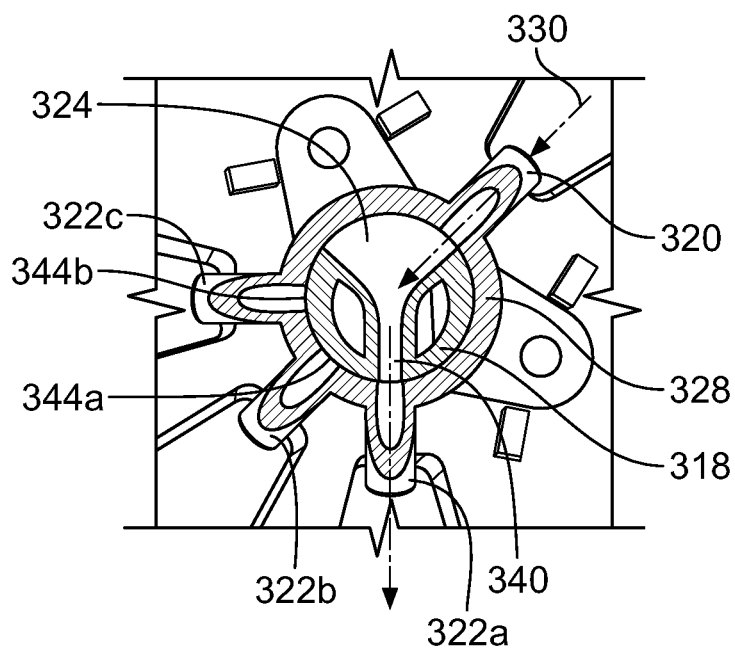


FIG. 12A

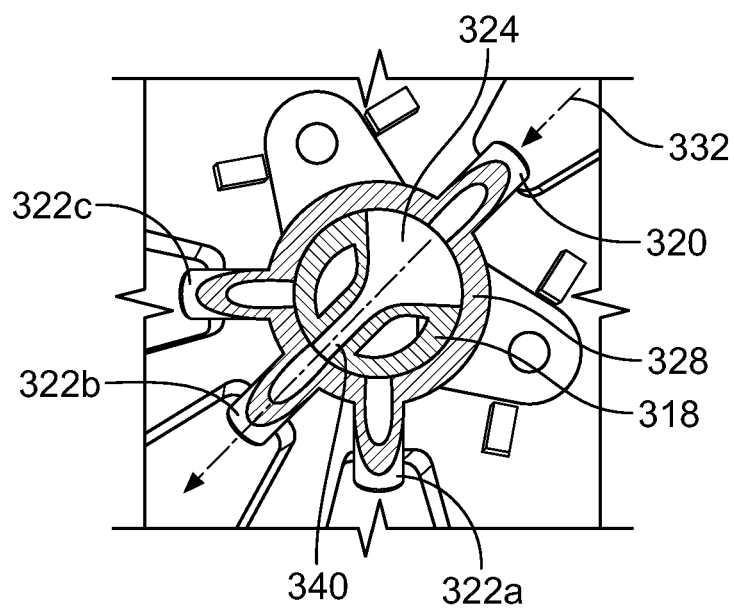


FIG. 12B

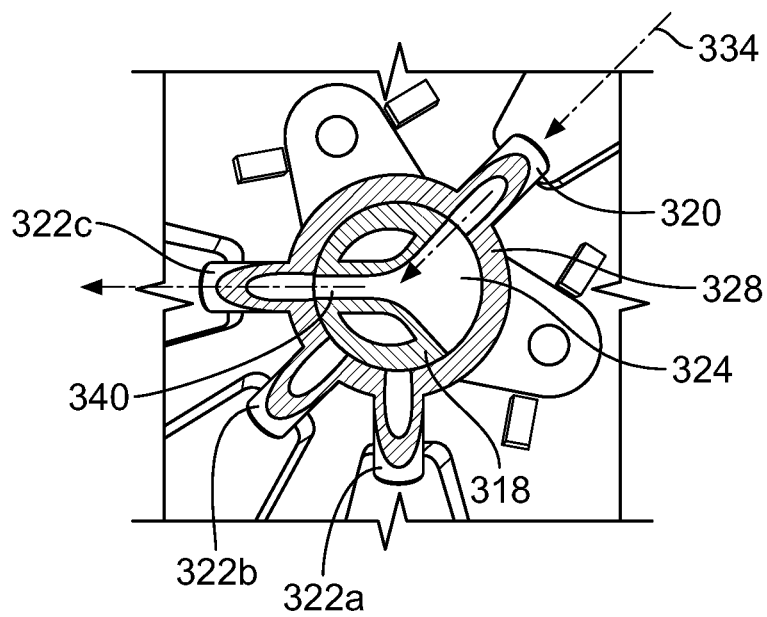


FIG. 12C

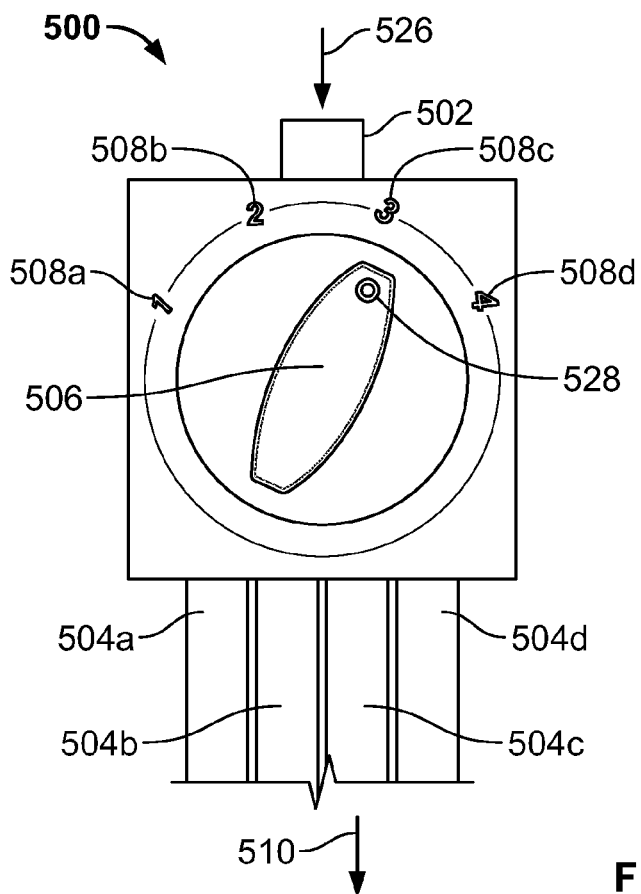


FIG. 13

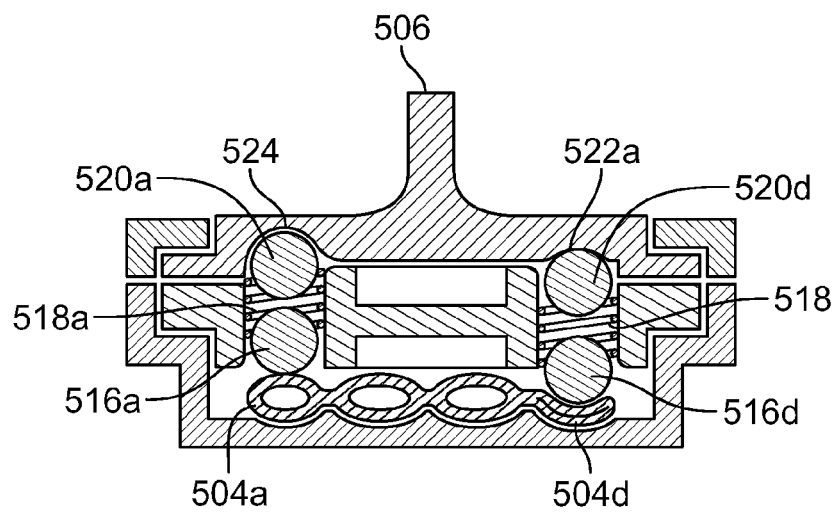


FIG. 15



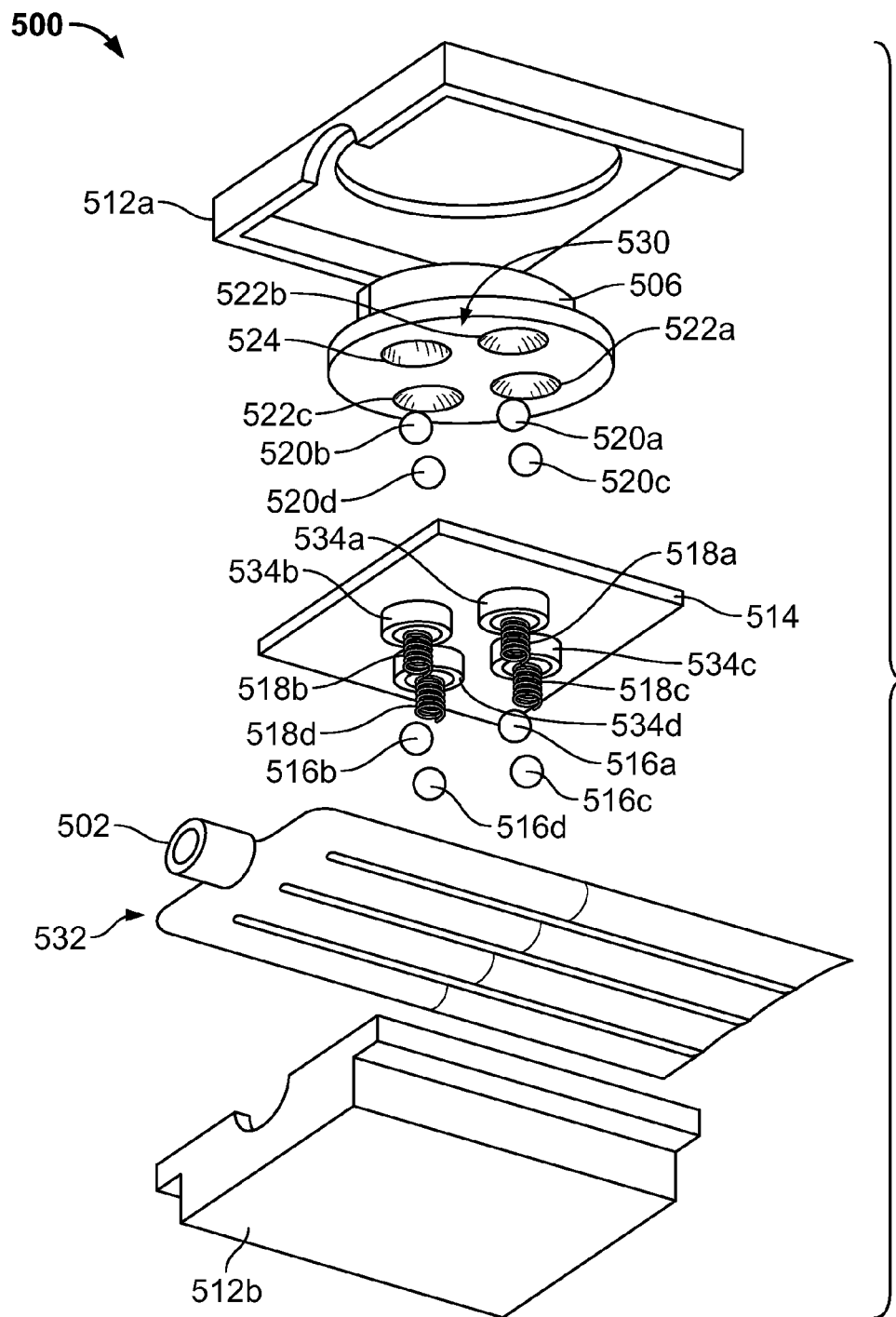
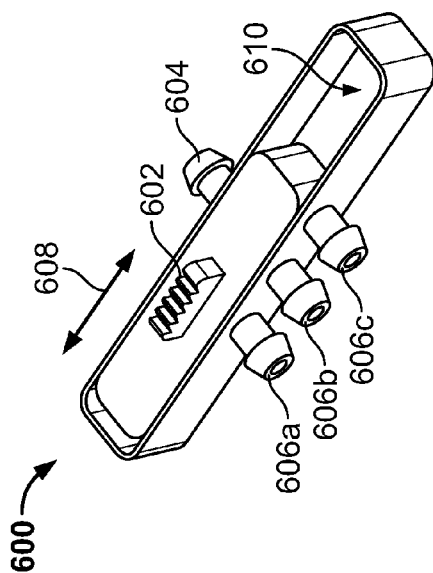
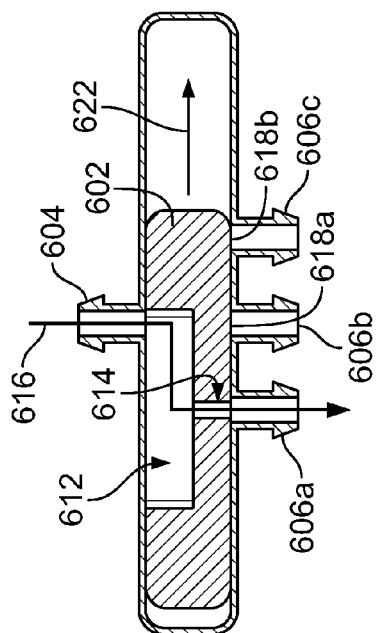


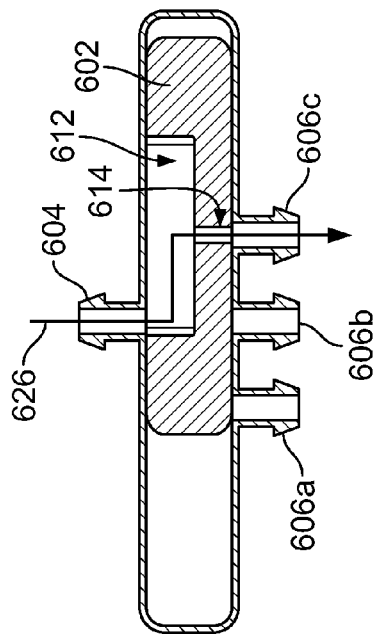
FIG. 14



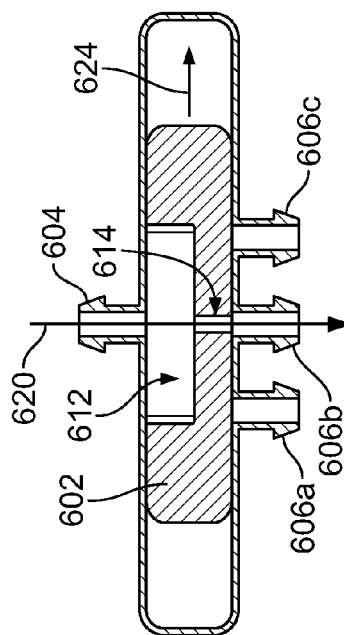
**FIG. 16**



**FIG. 17**



**FIG. 19**



**FIG. 18**

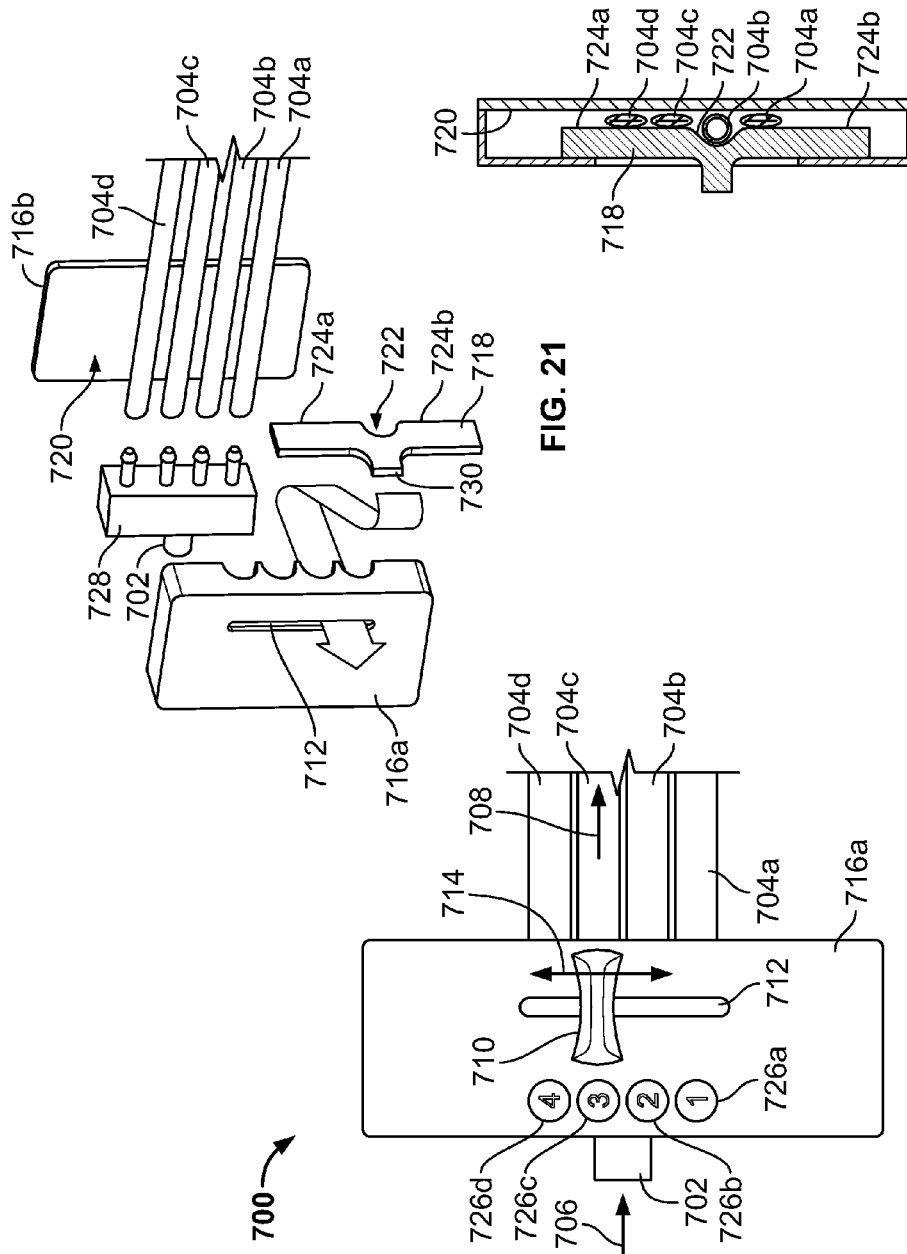


FIG. 21

FIG. 20

FIG. 22

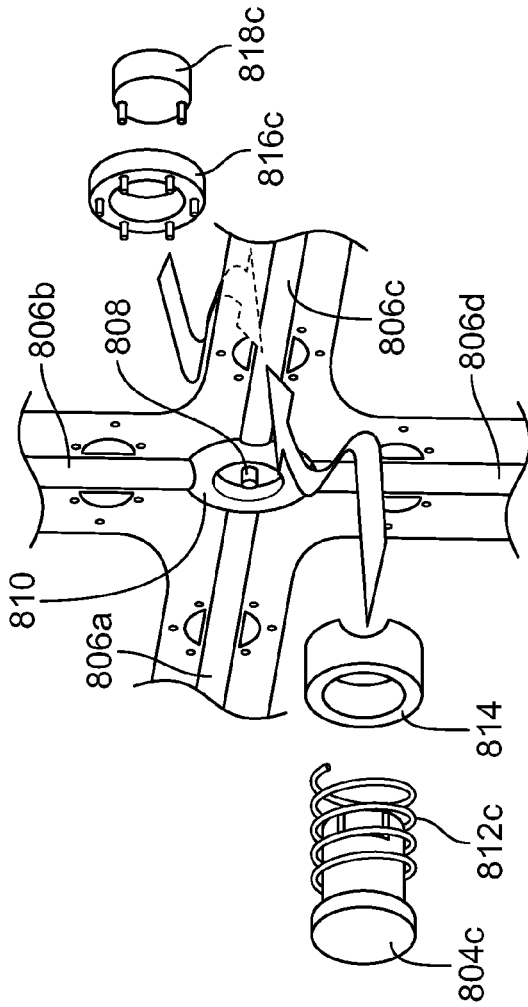


FIG. 24

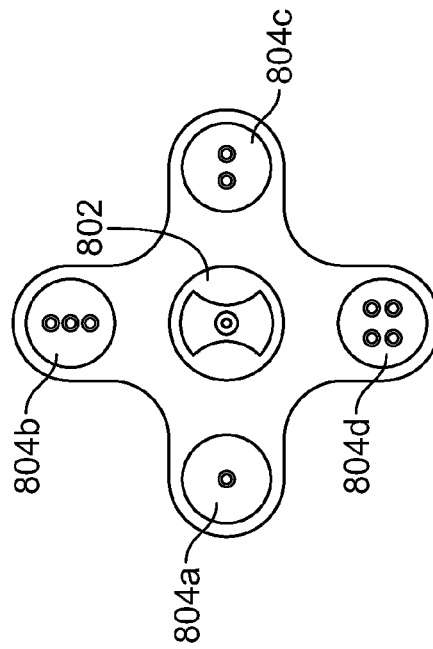


FIG. 23

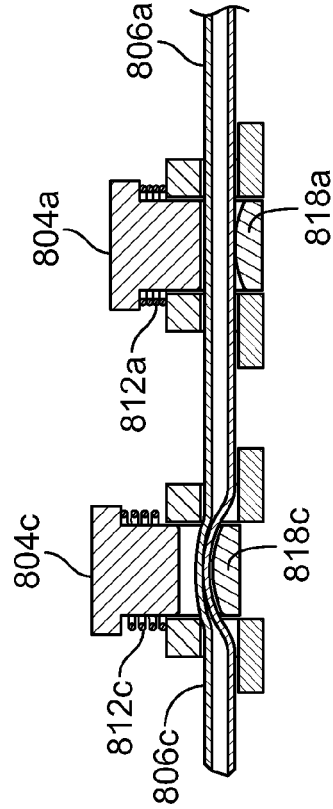


FIG. 25

**BRACE HAVING AN INFLATION CONTROL****CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS**

This application claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 61/692,614, filed Aug. 23, 2012, and U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 61/701,475, filed Sep. 14, 2012, which are hereby incorporated by reference herein in their entireties.

**BACKGROUND**

Orthopedic braces are often used to provide support to injured limbs. For example, ankle braces, knee braces and wrist braces are used when a bone is fractured or a ligament is sprained, or under conditions of arthritis or other injuries to aid a patient's recovery by supporting the injured area until it heals and regains strength. Patient comfort is an important consideration in designing and applying these braces, and most braces include cushioning that provides comfort for a user wearing the brace. This cushioning is usually in the form of a foam pad or other compressible material lining the inside of the brace and contacting the patient's skin. In addition to foam pads, some braces also include inflatable components to provide comfort and allow a user to adjust the level of compression provided by the brace. An external pump or valve is provided to allow the user to increase or decrease the amount of fluid in the inflatable component and thereby adjust the amount of compression provided by the brace.

While the use of inflatable components gives the user some control over compression, these cells often require an external pump in order to inflate and deflate the brace pads. If the pump is connected to the brace, it can be a bulky extra component on the outside of the brace, which can impair the wearability of the brace. If the pump is detachable from the brace, it may be inconvenient for the user to carry around so that he or she can inflate or deflate the brace, and the pump may be lost when it is not connected to the brace.

In many braces, a single pump and valve inflates or deflates the inflatable cells of the brace all to an equal pressure which does not allow a user to independently control the pressures in different inflatable cells in a brace. If a user desires more compression in one area and less in another, such a brace is unable to provide the customized compression desired by the user. In other braces, each inflatable cell of the brace has its own port that allows the user to selectively inflate or deflate individual cells. In these braces, multiple valves are provided with either multiple pumps connected to the valves or a single pump that is moved from valve to valve as needed to independently control the inflation and deflation of the corresponding individual cells. The pumps provided, such as hand-pump bulbs, are inconvenient to handle and can be easily lost if detached from the brace.

**SUMMARY**

Disclosed herein are systems, devices, and methods for providing braces having an on-board pump that inflates or deflates multiple inflatable cells. The braces provided include a control that allows a user to select between individual cells of the brace for inflation or deflation. A user selects an individual inflation cell using the control and then activates either a pump or release valve to inflate or deflate the cell to a desired compression pressure. With this control, the user is able to customize the compression provided in different areas of the

brace. Additionally, the on-board pump is housed on the brace by a low-profile connection and reduces the inconvenience of having an external pump.

According to one aspect, an orthopedic brace includes a plurality of inflatable cells, a control, and an inflation component. The control has an inlet port and a plurality of outlet ports and is rotatable between two or more orientations. Each outlet of the control is in fluid communication with a respective one of the plurality of inflatable cells, and the inflation component is in fluid communication with the inlet port of the valve. Rotation of the control to a first orientation creates a fluid path between the inflation component and a first inflatable cell, and rotation of the control to a second orientation creates a fluid path between the inflation component and a second inflatable cell.

In some implementations, the brace includes a support portion that houses the inflation component. The inflation component is a compressible bladder, and a release valve is also housed by the support portion. The release valve is in fluid communication with both the inflation component and the control. In certain implementations, the release valve is positioned between the inflation component and the control.

In certain implementations, the control includes an inner cylinder that rotates within an outer bore. The inlet port and the plurality of outlet ports of the control pass through a wall of the outer bore. The inner cylinder includes a plurality of fluid channels. The fluid paths created between the inflation component and the first and second inflatable cells are formed by alignment of corresponding fluid channels of the inner cylinder and outlet ports of the outer bore.

In certain implementations, a tactile feedback mechanism indicates when the control is rotated into one of the first and second orientations. The control may also be rotatable to a third orientation in which no fluid path is created between the inflation component and the inflatable cells. In the third orientation, a wall of the control prevents air from passing through the outlet ports of the control. A wall of the control may also prevent air from entering an interior portion of the control from the inlet port of the control.

In certain implementations, the control includes an indicator that identifies which inflatable cell is in fluid communication with the inflation component in each orientation. The control also includes a hard stop that prevents full rotation of the control.

In certain implementations, the control includes a diverter that rotates within a manifold body. The diverter has an interior channel that directs air from the inlet port to a first outlet port when the control is in the first orientation. The interior channel comprises a funnel inlet and an outlet that is narrower than the funnel inlet. The funnel inlet is in fluid communication with the inlet port of the control in each of the first and second orientations of the control.

In certain implementations, the control includes a tab configured to receive a fastener and couple the control to a support portion of the brace. The control comprises a manifold body, and the tab extends laterally outward from a lower edge of the manifold body. The inlet port and outlet ports of the control may be angled downward toward an interior portion of the brace, and may extend downward from the manifold body.

Variations and modifications of these embodiments will occur to those of skill in the art after reviewing this disclosure. The foregoing features and aspects may be implemented, in any combination and subcombinations (including multiple dependent combinations and subcombinations), with one or more other features described herein. The various features described or illustrated, including any components thereof,

may be combined or integrated in other systems. Moreover, certain features may be omitted or not implemented.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The foregoing and other objects and advantages will be appreciated more fully from the following description, with reference to the accompanying drawings. These depicted embodiments are to be understood as illustrative and not as limiting in any way.

FIGS. 1 and 2 show perspective views of an illustrative walking brace having inflatable cells.

FIG. 3A shows the inflation component and release valve of the brace in FIGS. 1 and 2.

FIG. 3B shows an illustrative diagram of an inflation pathway.

FIGS. 4-6 shows an illustrative control for a brace.

FIGS. 7A-7E show illustrative views of orientations of the control in FIGS. 4-6.

FIGS. 8A-8E show illustrative cross-sectional views of orientations of the control in FIGS. 4-6.

FIGS. 9-11 show an illustrative control for a brace.

FIGS. 12A-C show illustrative views of orientations of the control in FIGS. 9-11.

FIGS. 13-15 show an illustrative control for a brace.

FIG. 16 shows an illustrative linear control for a brace.

FIGS. 17-19 show various orientations of the control shown in FIG. 16.

FIGS. 20-22 show an illustrative linear control for a brace.

FIGS. 23-25 show an illustrative pinch tubing control for a brace.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION

To provide an overall understanding of the systems, devices, and methods described herein, certain illustrative embodiments will now be described. For the purpose of clarity and illustration, these systems, devices, and methods will be described with respect to an orthopedic walking brace applied to a wearer's lower leg and ankle. It will be understood by one of ordinary skill in the art that the systems, devices, and methods described herein may be adapted and modified as appropriate. These systems, devices, and methods may be employed in other suitable applications, such as for other types of braces that include other types of inflation components and dials, and that other such additions and modifications will not depart from the scope hereof.

FIG. 1 shows a brace 100 configured to support a user's lower leg and ankle. The brace 100 includes a shell component 102 that has a footbed portion 114, a heel portion 116, and an upright support portion 118. The inside of the shell 102 is lined with three inflatable cells 104a, 104b, and 104c for cushioning and applying compression to a wearer's leg. In addition to cells 104a-c, the interior of brace 100 may include foam pads or other padding components to aid user comfort. The level of compression provided by the inflatable cells 104a-c is controlled through a pump 106 and a release valve 108. A dial 110 allows a user to select one of the inflatable cells 104a-c for individual inflation or deflation to change the amount of compression applied to the leg by cells 104a-c.

The inflatable air cells 104a-c are positioned within the brace 100 to provide customizable support and compression to a wearer's leg. For example, the inflatable cell 104a is positioned to support the back of the user's calf, and the inflatable cells 104b and 104c are positioned to support the medial and lateral sides, respectively, of the user's lower leg and ankle. The positioning of the inflatable cells 104a-c in

different areas of the interior of the brace 100 allows a user to adjust the pressure provided by the brace in each of these three areas in order to increase comfort or to treat a particular injury. The user can selectively inflate or deflate each of the inflatable cells 104a-c until a suitable and comfortable combination of pressures is provided by the inflatable cells. For example, to treat a particular injury, it may be preferable to have more compression in one area of the leg than in others. For example, if there is swelling on the medial side of the lower leg, the user may wish to inflate inflatable cell 104c to a higher pressure than inflatable cell 104a or 104b to decrease swelling on the medial side of the leg.

The control and selective inflation and deflation of the cells 104a-c is provided by the dial 110. The dial 110 is rotatable to multiple orientations, with individual orientations corresponding to inflation or deflation of one of the inflatable cells 104a-c. For example, when the dial 110 is in a first orientation, a fluid path is created between pump 106 and inflatable cell 104a, allowing user to inflate or deflate that individual cell. If the dial 110 is then rotated to a second orientation, a fluid path is created between the pump 106 and the inflatable cell 104b, and that cell is individually inflated or deflated. By positioning the dial 110 in a given orientation, the user can inflate or deflate a selected one of the inflatable cells 104a-c to the desired pressure while blocking air flow into and out of the other cells, to customize the inflation level of the selected cell. The user can select a different cell by adjusting the dial 110 to create a fluid path between that cell and the inflation source, which allows the user to adjust the inflation of that second cell without having to disconnect and move the inflation source. The user can similarly adjust the remaining third cell, to provide customized pressure in three different areas of the brace 100. While three inflatable cells are shown in FIG. 1, a brace may include any suitable number of inflatable cells, for example two cells or more than three cells, that are individually inflatable and deflatable through a control.

The dial 110 has a single input port and three separate output ports. The fluid input is connected to the pump 106 and the release valve 108 by flow tube 120. The outlet ports of the dial 110 are connected to the inflatable cells 104a-c by flow tubes 122a, 122b and 122c, respectively. As the dial 110 is rotated through different orientations, flow paths are created with each of the flow tubes 122a-c. For example, in the orientation of the dial shown in FIG. 1, a flow path is created between the pump 106 and the inflatable cell 104b through flow tubes 120 and 122b. At the same time, the paths between the pump 106 and inflatable cells 104a and 104c are sealed off by the dial 110. When a user applies pressure to the pump 106, air is forced from the pump through the flow tube 120, into the dial 110, through the flow tube 122b, and into the inflatable cell 104b. Using the same fluid communication path, the user may also remove air from the inflatable cell 104b by pressing the release valve 108. Also in the orientation shown in FIG. 1, an indicator 112a on the dial 110 identifies the particular inflatable cell, cell 104b, with which a fluid path is created.

The dial 110 controls the flow pathways between the inflatable cells 104a-c and the pump 106 so that the inflatable cells are not in fluid communication with each other. In contrast to braces having a single pump that is in communication with multiple inflatable cells and inflates the cells equally, the brace 100 allows for customizable pressures in each of the inflatable cells. For example, in the orientation shown in FIG. 1, while the fluid path is created with inflatable cell 104b, inflatable cells 104a and 104c are blocked by the dial 110 from both the pump 106 and from the inflatable cell 104b. This ensures that the air pressure created within inflatable cell 104b is not communicated or equalized with the other two

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inflatable cells. In addition to creating separately controllable flow paths with each of the inflatable cells **104a-c**, the dial **110** may also include an orientation that is an "off" position in which no fluid path is created between the pump **106** and any of the inflatable cells. In the off position, the inflation cells

maintain a set pressure and are not inflated by pump **106** or deflated by release valve **108**. Once the desired pressure is set in the inflatable cell **104b**, the user may rotate the dial **110** to set the pressure in one of the other inflatable cells. For example, the user may rotate dial **110** to a second orientation shown in FIG. 2. In this orientation, the flow path between the pump **106** and the inflatable cell **104b** is sealed by the dial **110**, and a new flow path is created between the pump **106** and the inflatable cell **104a**. As in the first orientation shown in FIG. 1, in this orientation the flow path with inflatable cell **104c** remains sealed by the dial **110**. In this orientation, the user is able to inflate or deflate inflatable cell **104a** and set the desired level of compression for the back of the leg covered by that inflatable cell.

A wearer may inflate the inflatable cell **104a** to a pressure that is less than, greater than, or equal to the pressure in inflatable cell **104b** depending on the user's comfort or the desire for more or less pressure based on the particular injury or swelling of the wearer's leg. Once the pressure in inflatable cell **104a** is set to the desired level, the user may again rotate the dial **110** to a third orientation in which inflatable cells **104a** and **104b** are sealed off, and a flow path is created between the pump **106** and the third inflatable cell **104c**. After setting the desired level of pressure in that inflatable cell, the user has customized the brace **100** with three potentially different levels of compression in the different areas of the leg supported by the inflatable cells **104a-c**.

As indicated above, the dial **110** allows the user to switch between each of the inflatable cells **104a-c** without having to use multiple pumps or reconnect a single pump to multiple different valves. The on-board pump **106** and release valve **108**, housed within the shell **102** of the brace, maintain a low profile on the brace and eliminate the need for external pumping components to inflate and deflate the inflatable cells **104a-c**. The use of the on-board pump provides a brace that is easy to use with streamlined inflation, as only one pump is necessary (although other pumps could be used to supplement the inflation) and does not need to be disconnected or reconnected to multiple valves. The inclusion of the pump **106** within the shell **102** also protects against the user losing or misplacing the pump. The on-board pump and the simple mechanism for pumping air into the inflatable cells also makes the brace easy to use for elderly and injured patient populations that may have difficulty using other inflation systems.

FIG. 3A shows a view of the on-board pump **106** and the release valve **108**. This on-board assembly allows a wearer to apply air for inflation using the pump **106** and remove air for deflation using the release valve **108**. To inflate a cell, the user depresses the bladder **124** of the pump **106**. The depression of the bladder **124** forces air through one-way valve **130**, past the release valve **108**, and into the flow tube **120**. From the flow tube **120**, the air passes through the dial **110** and into one of the inflatable cells **104a-c**. When the user releases the bladder **124**, the pump **106** refills with air through a one-way valve **126**. The one-way valve **126** maintains a seal while the user depresses the bladder **124**, forcing the air in the bladder **124** through one-way valve **130** towards the flow tubing **120**, but allows air to enter and refill the bladder **124** when the bladder is released. Because one-way valve **130** does not allow air to pass from release valve **108** to the pump **106**, a negative pressure in the bladder **124** is created when the bladder is

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depressed and pulls air in through the valve **126** until the bladder **124** is refilled. The one-way valve **130** thus allows air to pass from the pump to the inflatable cells, but prevents air from passing from the cells back to the pump when there is a negative pressure in the bladder **124**. Because the one-way valve **126** does not let air escape the bladder **124**, no air leaks from the system when a user is not using the pump **106**.

A user releases air from a selected inflatable cell by depressing a button **128** of the release valve **108**. When the button **128** is depressed, the release valve **108** opens a fluid path to ambient air. When this path is open, air leaks out of the release valve assembly. Thus, when the button **128** is depressed, an inflatable cell connected to the assembly through the dial **110** and the flow tube **120** will deflate as air leaves the inflatable cell and exits the brace at the release valve. When the wearer releases the button **128**, the path to ambient air is closed, and the inflatable cell in communication with the release valve **108** is again sealed to maintain a constant pressure.

The pump and release valve shown in FIG. 3A are merely illustrative, and other suitable inflation and deflation components may be incorporated into the brace **100**. FIG. 3B shows a diagram of an illustrative flow circuit **400** that may accommodate different types of pumps or release valves in the brace. Flow circuit **400** includes a pump **404** and a release valve **408** that allow a user to inflate and deflate inflatable cells **412**, **414**, and **416**. A dial **410** is disposed between the release valve and the inflatable cells to allow for individual control over the cells.

In the flow circuit **400**, dial **410** and one-way valves **402** and **406** direct fluid from the pump **404** into one of the inflatable cells **412**, **414**, and **416** for inflation and from the inflatable cells out of the circuit through release valve **408** for deflation. One-way valve **402** allows ambient air to enter the pump **404** for inflation and prevents the air from leaking out of the pump into the ambient air. When the pump **404** is actuated, air flows only in the direction of one-way valve **406**. The one-way valve **406** then prevents the pumped air from flowing back into the pump **404**, and the pump **404** pulls more ambient air through the one-way valve **402** to refill the pump for subsequent actuation.

Air passes from one-way valve **406** through release valve **408** and dial **410** into one of the inflatable cells **412**, **414**, and **416**. Because the release valve **408** is positioned between the one-way valve **406** and the dial **410**, a user can select a single one of the inflatable cells to deflate when release valve **408** is opened. By adjusting the dial **410** to select the desired cell, the flow circuit **400** provides the user with the ability to individually inflate a cell with the pump **404** or deflate the cell with the release valve **408**.

The combination of the pump **106** and the release valve **108** provides a single inflation and deflation component on board the brace **100**. The single on-board pump minimizes the number of components needed to inflate the inflatable cells **104a-c** and reduces the potential for loss of the inflation component, for example, compared to a brace that requires a wearer to use a separate component to inflate inflatable cells. The pump **106** and release valve **108** provide inflation and deflation to each of the multiple inflatable cells **104a-c** through the single flow tube **120** by the control afforded to a wearer by the dial **110**.

FIG. 4 shows a control dial **210**, which may correspond to dial **110** of brace **100**. This view shows the body **138**, single inlet port **132**, and the three outlet ports **134a**, **134b** and **134c** of the dial **210**. When the dial **210** is attached to a brace, such as the brace **100**, the rim **140** of the body **138** abuts the exterior surface of the brace, and the ports **132** and **134a-c** are disposed on the interior of the brace. In this configuration, the

body 138 of the dial 210 is on the exterior of the brace, where it is actuatable and rotatable by a user, and the ports 132 and 134a-c are on the interior of the brace, where they are connected to flow tubes, such as flow tubes 120 and 122a-c of brace 100.

Inlet port 132 is coupled to an inflation or deflation component, for example pump 106 and release valve 108 of brace 100, by a flow tube, and each of the outlet ports 134a-c is connected to inflatable cells, for example inflatable cells 104a-c of brace 100, by flow tubes. To select which inflatable cell is inflated or deflated, a wearer turns the dial 210 to the desired setting. At certain orientations of the body 138 of the dial 210, flow paths are created between the inlet port 132 and one of the outlet ports 134a-c through interior flow channels of the dial 210.

The body 138 of the dial 210 is dome-shaped and thus conceals the interior components of the dial when the dial is incorporated into a brace and the rim 140 abuts the exterior surface of the brace. This concealment allows the body to hide the interior components, reducing the chance that the components will be damaged and also contributing to the low profile of the dial, as a user sees only the exterior surface of the body 138. In addition, a manufacturer may print or adhere a label to the exterior top surface of the body 138 (not shown).

A viewing window 136 is cut from into the body 138 to allow a user to view an indicator, such as indicator 112a in FIG. 1, identifying a selected inflatable cell. Such indicators can be provided in an arc underneath the body 138, and the window 136 can be sized such that only a single indicator is viewable in one orientation. The remainder of the indicators are hidden from a user's view by portions of the body 138 surrounding the window 136.

The body 138 includes an inner cylinder 142, shown in FIG. 5A and clips 184a-f that extend from the interior surface of the body to engage the outer bore 144. In use, the outer bore 144 remains stationary, and rotation of the body 138 rotates the inner cylinder 142 inside the outer bore 144 and the clips 184a-f around the exterior of the outer bore 144. This rotation of the inner cylinder creates the desired fluid paths between inlet port 132 and outlet ports 134a-c, as discussed in more detail below with respect to FIGS. 7A-E. Because outer bore 144 remains stationary while the body 138 rotates, the ports 132 and 134a-c remain connected to flow tubes without risking tangling or removal of the tubes that may be caused if the outer bore 144 were quickly rotated.

FIG. 5A shows an exploded view of the dial 210 with an outer bore 144 removed from an inner cylinder 142. This exploded view shows three inlet channels 146a-c of the inner cylinder 142. In three different orientations, one of the inlet channels 146a-c aligns with the inlet port 132 of the outer bore 144 and allows air to flow into the interior channels of the inner cylinder 142, as discussed in more detail below with respect to FIGS. 7A-E. On the outlet side of inner cylinder 142, FIG. 5B shows a single outlet channel 148 that aligns with one of outlet ports 134a-c in each of the three different orientations of the dial 210. As discussed below, the interior channels 146a-c and 148 creates the flow paths and seals two of the outlet ports when a flow path is created with the other one of the outlet ports 134a-c.

FIG. 6 shows a bottom view of the dial 210 with the outer bore 144 removed, exposing the inner cylinder 142. The interior channels of the inner cylinder 142, including inlet channels 146a-c and the outlet channel 148, are shown by dotted lines. The channels form a t-shaped junction inside the inner cylinder 142. This view shows the three inlet channels 146a-c, which are positioned near inlet port 132 shown in FIG. 5B during use, and the outlet channel 148, which is

positioned toward the side of outlet ports 134a-c shown in FIG. 5B during use. Rotation of the dial 210 by a wearer to different orientations creates fluid flow paths from the inlet port 132 of the outer bore to the outlet ports 134a-c of the outer bore through the channels 146a-c and 148. When a fluid path is created between the inlet port 132 and one of the outlet ports 134a-c, the outer wall 150 of the inner cylinder 142 blocks the remaining outlet ports as a result of the close fit between the inner cylinder 142 and the outer bore 144.

The positioning of the channels and ports directs flow within the cylinder. FIGS. 7A-E show illustrative views of the outer bore 144 and inner cylinder 142 in multiple orientations that create flow paths between ports and channels or constitute off positions in which no flow path is created between any ports. FIG. 7A shows a first orientation of the outer bore 144 and the inner cylinder 142 in which a flow path is created from the inlet port 132 to the outlet port 134b, as shown by the arrow 152. In this configuration, air from a pump in fluid communication with the dial 210 enters the inlet port 132 and flows through inlet channel 146a to outlet channel 148, finally exiting through outlet port 134b. From outlet port 134b, the air may pass through a flow tube and inflate an inflatable cell. For deflation, air can pass in the opposite direction of arrow 152 from the inflatable cell out of the system through a release valve in fluid communication with inlet port 132.

Because of the geometry of the interior channels 146a-c and 148 and the location of the outlet ports 134a-c, the unused inlet channels 146a and 146c abut the interior surface of the inner wall 154 of outer bore 144 and the unused outlet ports 134a and 134c abut the outer wall 150 of the inner cylinder 142, thereby blocking the unused ports and channels from receiving fluid. The shape of the inner cylinder 142 and the inner wall 154 of the outer bore 144 creates a close interference fit that results in the sealing of the unused channels and ports when those channels and ports are not aligned with each other. In the orientation shown in FIG. 7A, a first portion 156a of the inner cylinder wall 150 is positioned in front of and blocks the outlet port 134c, while a second portion 156b of the inner cylinder wall 150 is positioned in front of and blocks outlet port 134a. The interior channels 146a and 146c are blocked by the outer bore, as a first portion 156b of the outer bore wall 154 is positioned in front of and blocks the input channel 146a. A second portion 158a of the outer bore wall 154 is positioned in front of and blocks the inlet channel 146c. The interference fit prevents air from leaking out of the blocked interior channels. Also, the interference fit inhibits fluid communication between the inflatable cells, as the outlet ports 134a and 134c are sealed off from both inlet port 132 and the open outlet port 134b.

Rotation of the dial 210 changes the alignment of the inner channels 148 and 146a-c with the ports 132 and 134a-c and can create different flow paths through the dial 210. For example, clockwise rotation of the inner cylinder 142 from the orientation shown in FIG. 7A positions the cylinder in a second orientation shown in FIG. 7B. In FIG. 7B, a flow path is created between inlet port 132 and outlet port 134a, as shown by the arrow 164. In this orientation, air enters the inlet port 132 and passes through the inlet channel 146a to the outlet channel 148, which is aligned with outlet port 134a. When the dial is in this orientation, the user may inflate or deflate a second inflatable cell in fluid communication with the outlet port 134a. In addition to a visual cue, for example the indicator 112a discussed above with respect to FIG. 1, the dial 210 may provide a tactile feedback mechanism for indicating to a user that the dial 210 is in an orientation that allows for inflation. For example, the outer bore 144 includes protrusions 182a-e, shown in FIG. 7B, around its perimeter that



interact with clips **184 a-f**, shown in FIG. 4, that extend from the body **138** of the dial **210** to provide a tactile click when the inner cylinder **142** snaps into each orientation. The dial **210** also includes a tab **180** that extends outward from the perimeter of the inner cylinder **142** and contacts the protrusions **184a** and **184f** shown in FIG. 4 during rotation of the outer bore **144** to create hard stops that limit the rotation of the dial **210**. The tactile feedback mechanism and hard stop are discussed in more detail below with respect to FIGS. 8A-E.

As shown, the unused channels **146b** and **146c**, as well as the unused outlet ports **134b** and **134c**, and the walls **150** and **154** in this second orientation, thereby blocking the unused channels and ports from the inlet fluid and providing a flow path inside the dial. For example, a first portion **160a** of the inner cylinder wall **150** is positioned in front of and blocks outlet port **134b**, and a second portion **160b** of the wall **150** blocks the outlet port **134c**. For the unused channels, a first interior surface (concave) **162a** of the outer bore wall **154** blocks the inlet channel **146c**, and a second portion **162b** of the wall **154** blocks the inlet channel **146b**.

As shown in FIGS. 7A and 7B, the outlet ports **134a-c** are installed so as to extend from a perimeter surface **155** of the outer bore **144**, with each having an opening passing through the surface **155** to the inner wall **152** of the bore. The respective openings for ports **134a-c** are installed along the left half of the outer bore **144** and are spaced apart angularly, e.g., at approximately right angles between ports **134a** and **134b**, and at approximately 180 degrees between ports **134a** and **134c**. Port **132** is installed on the right half of the outer bore **144** at an angle of about 90 degrees with respect to ports **134a** and **134c**. As shown, the outlet ports **134a** and **134c** are positioned closer to outlet port **134b** than to inlet port **132**, and therefore rotation of the inner cylinder **142** to the orientation shown in FIG. 7B positions the outer end of inlet channel **146c** along the inner cylinder wall **150** at an angular position that does not overlap with inlet port **134c**, thereby blocking fluid flow between inlet channel **146c** and outlet port **134c**.

FIG. 7C illustrates an alternative orientation in which the inner cylinder **142** is rotated counterclockwise from the orientation shown in FIG. 7A to create a third flow path, shown in FIG. 7C. In this orientation, a flow path extends through the interior of the dial **210** from inlet port **132** through inlet channel **146c** and outlet channel **148** to outlet port **134c**, as shown by arrow **166**. This path allows the user to selectively inflate or deflate an inflatable cell that is in fluid communication with the outlet port **134c**. The walls **150** and **154** of the inner cylinder **142** and outer bore **144**, respectively, again block the unused channels and ports in this third orientation. A first portion **168a** of the inner cylinder wall **150** blocks the outlet port **134b**, while a second portion **168b** of the wall **150** blocks the outlet port **134a**. Also, a first portion **170a** of the outer bore wall **154** blocks the inlet channel **146a**, while a second portion **170b** of the wall blocks the inlet channel **146b**.

In the orientation shown in FIG. 7C, a second hard stop is created by contact between the inner cylinder **142** and the clips extending from the body **138** of the dial **210**. The hard stop prevents the inner cylinder **142** from rotating further in the counterclockwise direction from the orientation shown in FIG. 7C. Prevention of this rotation avoids alignment of the inlet channel **146a** with the outlet port **134a**, which could compromise the single flow path created with the outlet port **134c**.

In addition to the three orientations shown in FIGS. 7A-C, the dial **110** may include one or more “off” orientations in which no fluid flow path extends between the inlet port **132** and any of the outlet ports **134a-c**. In the “off” orientations, the wall **150** of the inner cylinder **142** blocks all of the outlet

ports **134a-c**, and the wall **154** of the outer bore **144** blocks all three of the inlet channels **146a-c**. Such an orientation may be desired, for example, when the user has set the desired levels of compression in all inflatable cells coupled to the dial **210** and does not want to accidentally inflate or deflate one of the inflatable cells. The interface between the respective ends of the channels and inner wall **150** can provide a fluid-tight seal between the channels and wall to block all fluid flow through the dial **210**.

FIG. 7D shows a first “off” orientation of the inner cylinder **142** and the outer bore **144**. In the orientation shown in FIG. 7D, all of the ports **132** and **134a-c** are blocked by the wall **150** of the inner cylinder. None of the channels overlap with the ports; instead all of the channels **146a-c** and **148** of the inner cylinder are blocked by the wall **154** of the outer bore. As shown, four portions **172a-d** of the wall **150** block each of the ports **134a-c** and **132** from fluid flow, respectively. Four portions **174a-d** of the wall **154** block off each of the channels **146a-c** and **148**, respectively to stabilize the inflation levels of the cells. In this orientation, no air can enter the system through inlet port **132** or leave the system through outlet ports **134a-c**, thus sealing the inflatable cells that are in fluid communication with outlet ports **134a-c** and avoiding inadvertent inflation or deflation of the cells. The dial **210** may include an additional indicator, similar to the indicators **112a** and **112b** discussed above with respect to FIGS. 1 and 2, to notify the wearer that the dial **210** is in an off position in which no inflatable cells can be inflated or deflated.

FIG. 7E shows a second off orientation in which no inflatable cell can be inflated or deflated. As in FIG. 7D, in FIG. 7E each of the ports **134a-c** and **132** and each of the channels **146a-c** and **148** are blocked by the walls **150** and **154**. For example, four portions **176a-d** of the wall **150** block each of the ports **134a-c** and **132**, respectively. Four portions **178a-d** of the wall **154** block each of the channels **146a-c** and **148**, respectively. As with the first “off” orientation of FIG. 7D, the dial **210** may include another indicator similar to indicators **112a** and **112b** to alert the user that the dial **210** is in an off orientation.

Rotation of the dial **210** to discrete orientations is facilitated by mechanical interaction between the inner cylinder **142**, outer bore **144**, and body **138** of the dial **210**. In particular, the interactions between these components provide a tactile indication to a user when the dial **210** is rotated into each of the available orientations and prevents over-rotation of the dial that may otherwise compromise the individual flow paths that maintain independent control of the inflation levels of the cells. Examples of such mechanical interactions are discussed below with respect to FIGS. 8A-E.

FIG. 8A shows a cross-sectional view of the inner cylinder **142**, outer bore **144**, and clips **184a-f** in the dial orientation depicted in FIG. 7A. This cross-sectional view shows the interactions between protrusions **182a-e** and clips **184a-f** in this first orientation. Each of the clips **184a-f** include notches, for example notch **186a** on clip **184a** and notch **186b** on clip **184b**, on either end of the clip. The shape of the notches corresponds to the rounded shape of the protrusions and accommodates the protrusions in each orientation of the dial. In particular, in the orientation shown in FIG. 8A, the protrusion **182a** fits closely within notches **186a** and **186b**. These mechanical interactions allow a user to easily position the dial in the orientation shown in FIG. 7A, and thereby create the desired flow path. In particular, the interaction between clips **184a-f** and protrusions **182a-e** allow a user to feel when the protrusions “click” into the notches when the dial is rotated. The position and spacing of the matches and protrusions thus

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provide a tactile indicator when the cylinder, and thus the interior channels, is properly oriented.

From the orientation depicted in FIG. 8A, a user may turn the dial **210** in the direction of arrow B to a second orientation, such as the orientation shown in FIG. 7B. To rotate the dial, the user must apply a starting force to the dial, in a clockwise or counter-clockwise direction, that is sufficient to displace the clips outwards, for example in the direction of arrow A shown in FIG. 8A for clip **184a**, so that clips **184a-f** rotate around the stationary outer bore **144**. When the dial is rotated in the direction of arrow B different, each protrusion contacts clips and notches than in FIG. 8A when the dial reaches a second orientation. For example, when the clips **184a-f** and inner cylinder **142** in FIG. 8A are rotated in a clockwise direction, protrusion **182a** passes clip **184b** and snaps into notch **186c** of clip **184b** and notch **186d** of clip **184c**. When the protrusion **182a** reaches the notches **186c** and **186d**, the user feels or hears a “click” that indicates a second orientation has been reached.

FIG. 8B shows the orientation of the dial **210** when it is rotated clockwise from the orientation shown in FIG. 8A. The orientation depicted in FIG. 8B corresponds to the “off” orientation discussed above with respect to FIG. 7E. In this orientation, the clips **184a-f** and inner cylinder **142** are rotated relative to the first orientation such that each protrusion **182a-e** is displaced in a counter-clockwise direction to a new set of notches in the clips. In order to rotate the dial further to a new orientation, the user again applies a rotation force to the dial **210** that is sufficient to displace the clips **184a-f** outward and allow the protrusions **182a-e** to pass the clips.

FIG. 8C shows the orientation of the dial **210** when it is further rotated clockwise from the orientation shown in FIG. 8B. This orientation corresponds to the dial orientation shown in FIG. 7B, in which a fluid path is created between inlet port **132** and outlet port **134a**. In this orientation, the clips **184a-f** and inner cylinder **142** have again rotated such that the protrusions **182a-e** are displaced to within a new set of notches, as protrusion **182a** is now snapped into notch **186e** of clip **184c** and notch **186f** of clip **184d**.

In addition to the tactile feedback indicating that the dial has reached a new orientation, a hard stop is created by contact between the outer bore **144** and inner cylinder **142** in the orientation shown in FIG. 8C. Specifically, an edge **188a** of the outer bore **144** contacts a side wall **190a** of the tab **180** that extends from the inner cylinder **142**. This contact prevents the dial **210** from rotating further in a clockwise direction if the user applies a further rotational force. As discussed above with respect to FIG. 7B, this hard stop prevents over-rotation of the dial that could compromise the individualized inflation and deflation control of inflatable cells that are in fluid communication with the dial **210**. Thus, the tab **180** limits the rotational range of the dial **210**, and the dial can only be rotated in a counter-clockwise direction from the orientation shown in FIG. 8C.

When the user applies a counter-clockwise force to the dial **210** in the orientation shown in FIG. 8C in the direction of arrow C, the dial rotates back through each of the orientations shown in FIGS. 8B and 8A and into the orientation shown in FIG. 8D. This orientation corresponds to the “off” orientation shown in FIG. 7D. The dial may then be rotated further in the counter-clockwise direction to the orientation shown in FIG. 8E, which corresponds to the orientation shown in FIG. 7C. This orientation depicts the second limit on the rotational range of the dial, as edge **188b** of the outer bore **144** contacts a side wall **190b** of the inner cylinder tab **180**. This contact creates an interference that prevents further counter-clockwise rotation of the dial **210**, as discussed above with respect

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to FIG. 8C, and again prevents compromising the individualized inflation control provided by the dial **210**.

The dial **210** illustrates controls that may be incorporated into a brace to provide control over inflation and deflation of compressible components or inflatable cells. In certain implementations, other controls and control dials may be used to provide a user with control over individual inflatable cells or groups of inflatable cells. Such other controls may incorporate alternate mechanisms of diverting flow from an inflation source, such as pump **106**, to inflatable cells, such as cells **104a-c**, to provide a user with customizable inflation and deflation of brace components. For example, dial **310** depicted in FIGS. 9-12C may be used to provide inflation control for a brace, such as brace **100** shown in FIG. 1.

FIG. 9 shows a top view of the dial **310**, which includes a body **338** that is rotatable by a user. As discussed above with respect to dial **210**, the dial **310** is rotatable between multiple dial orientations, where separate orientations create separate flow paths between an inlet port and a plurality of outlet ports of the dial **310**. In FIG. 9, a window **314** in the housing **340** allows a user to see an indication of the dial orientations, for example, outer surface **312** of the dial **310** that contains a printed indication of an inflatable cell or other indicator that corresponds to the depicted dial orientation. In each orientation, an internal diverter in the dial **310** directs flow from an inlet port to the cell or group of cells indicated on the outer surface **312**.

FIG. 10 shows the dial **310** with the body **338** removed. The dial **310** has an inlet port **320**, outlet ports **322a-c**, and a diverter **318** that directs flow from the inlet port to one of the outlet ports. The diverter **318** includes slots **336a-d** that couple with clips **316a-d** on the body **338** of the dial **310** when the body **338** is snap-fitted to the diverter **318**. The coupling of the slots **336a-d** and the clips **316a-d** rotates the diverter **318** when a user rotates the body **338**. The diverter **324** includes an internal channel, having a funnel inlet **324** and an outlet **340** that is narrower than the inlet. Fluid is directed through the diverter from inlet port **320** through funnel inlet **324**, through outlet **340**, and out through one of the outlet ports **322a-c** that is aligned with the outlet **340**. The orientations and flow paths created by each orientation are discussed in more detail below with respect to FIGS. 12A-C.

The diverter **318** shown in FIG. 10 turns within a manifold body, which contains the inlet port **320** and outlet ports **322a-c** and remains stationary while the diverter **318** rotates. To help maintain the overall low profile of the dial **310**, the manifold body includes two tabs **326a** and **326b** that extend outward from the manifold body and receive a connecting member that fastens the manifold body to a brace shell. A perspective view of the diverter **318** and manifold body **328** is shown in FIG. 11. Tab **326** extends from and flush with a lower edge **342** of the manifold body **328**. This position of the tab **326a** allows the manifold body **328** to be fastened to a brace without adding height to the combination of the body **328** and the diverter **318**, thus contributing to the low profile of the combination.

Multiple orientations of the dial **310**, each corresponding to a discrete flow path through the manifold body **328** and diverter **318**, are shown in FIGS. 12A-C. Similar to the orientations of dial **210** shown in FIGS. 7A-C, each depicted orientation of dial **310** creates a flow path between the inlet port **320** and one of the outlet ports **322a-c** of the dial. In FIG. 12A, a first flow path, shown by arrow **330**, is created between the inlet port **320** and outlet port **322a**. Air entering the inlet port **320** passes through the funnel inlet **324** to the outlet **340** to the outlet port **322a** aligned with the outlet **340**. While this outlet port is open, the remaining outlet ports **322b** and **322c**

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are blocked by wall portions **344a** and **344b**, respectively, of the diverter **318**. This orientation and flow path thus provide a single fluid communication between an inflation component coupled to the inlet port **320** and inflatable component or components coupled to one of the outlet port **322a** while closing off any components couple to the other outlet ports **322b** and **322c**.

A user may rotate the dial **310** clockwise to provide inflation or deflation for a second inflatable cell or group of cells. A clockwise force to the body **338** of the dial **310** is transferred through the clips **316a-d** to the slots **336a-d**, rotating the diverter **318** within the manifold body **328**. Such rotation positions the diverter in the orientation shown in FIG. **12B**. In FIG. **12B**, a flow path, shown by arrow **332**, is created between the inlet port **320** and the outlet port **322b** while outlet ports **322a** and **322c** are blocked. The shape and width of the funnel inlet **324** on the diverter **318** allow the inlet **324** to maintain fluid communication with inlet port **320** while the dial **310** is rotated from the first orientation to the second orientation. In particular, the inlet **324** is wide enough that the inlet **324** remains in communication with the inlet port **320** over the full range of rotation of the diverter **318**, from the orientation shown in FIG. **12A** to the orientation shown in FIG. **12C**. In addition, the positioning of the outlet ports **322a-c** around one half of the diverter and the inlet port **320** on the other half of the diverter allows for a wide inlet **324** to be used without the inlet being in communication with any of the outlet ports **322a-c** over the range of rotation of the diverter **318**. In this second orientation, fluid from a pump connected to the inlet port **320** passes through the funnel inlet **324**, outlet **340**, and out to an inflation component or components contained within the brace, via fluid communication with the outlet port **322b**.

Further clockwise rotation of the dial **310** in turn rotates the diverter **318** from the orientation shown in FIG. **12B** to the orientation shown in FIG. **12C**. In FIG. **12C**, a flow path, shown by arrow **334**, is created between the inlet port **320** and the outlet port **322c** while the outlet ports **322a** and **322b** are sealed. Again, the shape and width of the funnel inlet **324** allows the inlet to maintain fluid communication with the inlet port **320** in this orientation. Thus, the inlet of the diverter **318** is in constant fluid communication with the inlet port **320** over the full range of rotation from the orientation shown in FIG. **12A** to the orientation shown in FIG. **12C**, while the narrower outlet **340** is in communication with only one outlet port in each orientation.

In addition to a control dial such as dial **310** that diverts airflow from an input to one of multiple outputs, other controls may be incorporated into a brace that actively close or pinch one or more outputs rather than by diverting airflow. FIGS. **13-15** show one illustrative control assembly **500** which operates by pinching one or more output tubings. The control assembly **500** includes a single input **502** and four outputs **504a-d**. In use, a rotatable dial **506** is used to select one of the outputs **504a-d** to allow air to pass into the input in the direction of arrow **526** and out of one of the outputs **504a-d**. To select a tubing for output, a user may turn the dial **506** to select one of the outputs indicated by indicators **508a-d**. For example, in the orientation of the dial **506** shown in FIG. **13**, the indicator **508c** is selected, and air enters the inlet **502** in the direction of arrow **526** and exits the outlet **504c** in the direction of arrow **510**.

The dial **506** is positionable in four different orientations. In each of the four orientations, the marker **528** on the dial **506** points to one of the indicators **508a-d**. Each of the indicators **508a-d** corresponds to one of the outlets **504a-d** that is open for air to pass when the marker **528** points to its respective

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indicator. The remaining three outlets in each orientation are closed by a pinching of the tubes in the internal components of the dial **506**, as discussed below with respect to FIGS. **14** and **15**. For example, in FIG. **13** outlets **504a**, **504b** and **504d** are pinched closed within the dial **506** so that air entering the inlet **502** can only pass through the outlet **504c**.

FIG. **14** shows an exploded view of the control assembly **500** that exposes the internal components of the control that open and close the outputs **504a-d**. The components of the control **500** are contained between an upper housing **512a** and a lower housing **512b**. Seated in the lower housing **512b** is a tubing assembly **532** that includes the fluid input **502** and the four fluid outputs **504a-d**. Above the tubing assembly **532** is a plate **514** that has four ports **534a-d**. Beneath each of the ports is one of lower bearings **516a-d**. The lower bearings **516a-d** each contact the springs **518a-d**, respectively. The springs **518a-d** each pass through one of the ports **534a-d** and contact one of the upper bearings **520a-d** that are seated within one of the ports **534a-d**. In each orientation of the dial **506**, three of the lower bearings **516a-d** close off three of the outlet ports **504a-d**. The remaining lower bearing does not pinch off the outlet, which allows air to flow through the assembly **500**.

The selection of the outlet **504a-d** that allows air to pass is made with the dial **506**. On the bottom surface **530** of the dial **506**, there are three shallow cavities **522a-c** and one deep cavity **524**. In each orientation of the dial **506** the four upper bearings **520a-d** are positioned within the three shallow cavities **522a-c** and the one deep cavity **524**. The three upper bearings that are positioned in the shallow cavities **522a-c** press down on three of their respective springs **518a-d**, which places pressure on three of the lower bearings **516a-d**. The downward pressure causes three of the lower bearings to close off their respective three outlets from the tubing assembly **532**. The remaining upper bearing positioned within the deep cavity **524** is not pressed down onto its respective spring and lower bearing, and the outlet of tubing assembly **532** which corresponds to the upper bearing that is within the deep cavity **524** remains open because there is no downward pressure on the respective lower bearing to close off the outlet.

FIG. **15** shows a cross-sectional view depicting the interaction of the cavities **522a-c** and **524** and the upper bearings **520a-d** that closes off three of the outlets **504a-d**. In the configuration shown, the dial **506** is in an orientation that opens outlet **504a**. For example, the dial **506** may be positioned such that the marker **528** on the dial points to indicator **508a** which corresponds to the outlet **504a**. In this configuration the upper bearing **520a** that corresponds to the outlet **504a** is positioned in the deep cavity **524** while the remaining three upper bearings **520b-d** are positioned in the shallow cavities **522a-c**. Because upper bearing **520d** is in the shallow cavity **522a**, it is not able to move up into the dial **506** and instead exerts a downward pressure on the corresponding spring **518d** and lower bearing **516d**. This downward pressure pushes the lower bearing **516d** down onto the tubing of outlet **504d** thus closing the outlet and preventing any air that enters the input **502** from exiting through the outlet **504d**. In contrast, the upper bearing **520a** is able to move up into the dial **506** farther than the upper bearing **520d** due to the increased depth of the deep cavity **524**. The positioning of the upper bearing **520a** within the deep cavity **524** relieves pressure from the spring **518a** and the lower bearing **516a**. As a result, the lower bearing **516a** is not pressed down on the outlet **504a**, and the outlet **504a** remains open for air entering the input **502** to exit through the outlet **504a**.

The inflation controls discussed above employ a rotational dial to control direction of fluid input to one or more fluid

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outputs. In addition to the rotational controls, a linear or otherwise non-rotational control may be used in a brace to direct fluid from an input source to one or more outputs and one or more inflatable cells of a brace. FIG. 16 shows a control assembly 600 that employs a linear moving control 602 to direct fluid from a single input 604 to one of three outputs 606a-c. The control 602 is seated within a linear trough 610 and may move laterally in the directions shown by arrow 608 to select one of the outlets 606a-c. Similar to the controls discussed above the inlet 604 may include communication with an inflation and deflation source while each of the outlets 606a-c may be connected to an inflatable cell. By moving the control 602 within the trough 610 a wearer is able to selectively direct flow to the inflatable cells connected to the outlets.

FIG. 17 shows a cross-sectional view of the assembly 600 in the orientation shown in FIG. 16. In this orientation air enters the inlet 604, passes through the control 602 and exits through the outlet 606a. The control 602 has a wide inlet portion 612 and narrow outlet portion 614. The wide inlet 612 allows the inlet to remain in fluid communication with the inlet port 604 over the full range of translation of the control 602 within the trough 610. As shown in FIG. 17, air is able to follow the path shown by arrow 616 entering the inlet 604, passing through the inlet 612 and through the outlet 614 and ultimately out through the outlet port 606a. Because the outlet 614 is narrower than the inlet 612, the air that enters the inlet port 604 is directed only to the outlet port 606a. A first portion 618a of the control 602 blocks the outlet port 606b, and a second portion 618b of the control 602 blocks the outlet port 606c. This block prevents air from entering or exiting the outlet port 606b and c and seals any inflatable cells that are connected to those outlet ports.

A wearer may select a different output port by moving the control 602 laterally in the direction shown by arrow 622 in FIG. 17. Movement of the control 602 in this direction results in the orientation shown in FIG. 18. In FIG. 18, the control 602 is positioned such that air is able to enter the input port 604 and exit the output port 606b in the direction shown by arrow 620. In this orientation the outlet channel 614 has been moved laterally and now the outlet port 606a and 606c are blocked while outlet port 606b is open to the inlet port 604.

To select the third output port 606c a user may move the control 602 laterally in the direction shown by arrow 624 in FIG. 18. Movement in this direction results in the orientation shown in FIG. 19. In this orientation, air is able to pass from the inlet port 604 out through the third outlet port 606c as shown by arrow 626. In this third orientation the remaining two outlet ports 606a and 606b are now blocked while the outlet channel 614 is aligned with the outlet port 606c.

As discussed above for rotational controls, linear controls may also utilize a pinch tubing mechanism rather than a fluid flow direction mechanism. FIG. 20 shows a control assembly 700 that utilizes pinch tubing to direct air flow from an inlet port 702 to one of four outlet ports 704a-d. The assembly 700 includes a control 710 that is disposed within a trough 712. The control 710 is moveable laterally in the directions shown by arrows 714. By moving the control 710, a wearer is able to align the control with one of the indicators 726a-d, which correspond to the fluid outlets 704a-d, respectively. As shown in FIG. 20 the control 710 is aligned with indicator 726c, which corresponds to the outlet 704c. In this orientation air enters the inlet port 702 in the direction shown by arrow 706 and exits through the outlet port 704c in the direction shown by arrow 708. The remaining three outlet ports 704a, 704b and 704d are pinched off and closed by internal components of the control assembly 700.

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FIG. 21 shows an exploded view of the control assembly 700 exposing the internal components of the control that pinch three of the outlets 704a-d. The control 700 includes an upper housing 716a and a lower housing 716b. Between the two housings is a connection assembly 728a that couples the inlet port 702 to the four outlets 704a-d. The fluid flow out of these outlets is controlled by a blocker 718 that sits on top of the outlet tubings 704a-d. The blocker 718 includes an upper tab 730 that extends through the trough 712 and couples to the control 710. Movement of the control 710 within the trough 712 thus moves the blocker 718 laterally. The blocker 718 includes a window 722 with two edges 724a and 724b on either side of the window. In use, the blocker 718 is moveable such that the window 722 aligns with one of the outlets 704a-d to allow fluid flow from the selected outlet. The two edges 724a and 724b compress the remaining three outlets against the upper surface 720 of the lower housing 716b thus pinching the remaining three outlets closed.

FIG. 22 shows a cross-sectional view illustrating the operation of the blocker 718 within the control assembly 700. As shown in FIG. 22, the blocker 718 is positioned such that the outlet 704b is open for fluid flow while the remaining outlets 704a, 704c and 704d are pinched closed by the edges 724a and 724b of the blocker 718. In this orientation, for example, the wearer may position the control 710 aligned with the indicator 726b shown in FIG. 20 to select the outlet 704b that corresponds to that indicator. The edges 724a and 724b compress the outlets 704a, 704c and 704d against the surface 720 such that those outlets are closed and any air entering the inlet port 702 may pass only through the selected outlet 704b.

For some braces it may be preferable to provide individual controls for each inflatable cell in a brace. Such controls may be preferred if, for example, a user wishes to inflate or deflate more than one inflatable cell of the brace at one time. By giving the user individualized control over each pathway, the user is able to select an inflatable cell or combination of inflatable cells to inflate or deflate through the control. FIG. 23 shows one control assembly 800 that provides a user with individual control over opening and closing four separate fluid outputs. The control assembly 800 includes a fluid input 802 and four plungers 804a-d. Each of the plungers 804a-d controls fluid flow through a single outlet. Thus the user is able to control flow from input 802 to four different outputs and is able to select any combination of those outputs to inflate or deflate.

FIG. 24 shows an exploded view of the assembly 800 revealing the four fluid outputs 806a-d and illustrating the positioning of the plunger 804c. As shown in FIG. 24, the input 802 couples with the valve 808 that flows into a circular tubing 810. The circular tubing 810 connects to each of the output tubings 806a-d. Each of these outputs 806a-d has a respective one of plungers 804a-d coupled over its fluid path to control opening and closing of the tubing.

The plunger 804c is surrounded by a spring 812 and enters a top collar 814 before passing over its respective outlet tubing 806c. On the lower side of the control assembly 800, the plunger 804c then passes through a lower collar 816c and couples with a base 818c. By pressing on the plunger 804c, a wearer is able to toggle the control assembly between opening and closing the outlet tubing 806c. The plunger 804c includes a locking mechanism that keeps the plunger in the closed state when activated by a user. For example, a user may depress the plunger 804c to close off outlet tubing 806c and then turn the plunger a quarter-turn to engage a locking feature on the lower collar 816c or base 818c that holds the plunger 804c against the force exerted by the compressed spring 812. To release the plunger 804c and open the outlet

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tubing 806c, a user can turn the plunger back a quarter-turn, releasing the locking feature and allowing the spring 812 to extend.

FIG. 25 illustrates the opening and closing mechanism employed by the plungers 804a-d. As shown in FIG. 25, plunger 804c is blocking off the outlet tubing 806c while plunger 804a is allowing fluid flow through the outlet tubing 806a. In the closed configuration shown, the plunger 804c is in a raised configuration as the spring 812c is expanded. In this orientation, the plunger base 818c presses on the tubing 806c and closes the outlet from fluid flow. In contrast, the plunger 804a is depressed in the open configuration such that the spring 812a is compressed. In this orientation, the plunger base 818a does not pinch the outlet tubing 806a and this outlet is open for fluid flow. A user may toggle a plunger between the closed configuration of plunger 804c and the open configuration of plunger 804a by depressing the plunger and engaging or unlocking a locking mechanism that either holds the spring 812a compressed or allows the spring to expand as shown for the spring 812c.

It is to be understood that the foregoing description is merely illustrative and is not to be limited to the details given herein. While several embodiments have been provided in the present disclosure, it should be understood that the disclosed systems, devices and methods and their components may be embodied in many other specific forms without departing from the scope of the disclosure.

Various modifications will occur to those of skill in the art after reviewing this disclosure. The disclosed features may be implemented in any combination and subcombinations (including multiple dependent combinations and subcombinations) with one or more features described herein. The various features described or illustrated above including any components thereof may be combined or integrated into other systems. Moreover, certain features may be omitted or not implemented. Examples of changes, substitutions and alterations are ascertainable by one skilled in the art and could be made without departing from the scope of the information disclosed herein. All references cited herein are incorporated by reference in their entirety and made part of this application.

What is claimed is:

1. An orthopedic brace, comprising:  
a plurality of inflatable cells;  
a control having a diverter that rotates within a manifold body, an inlet port and a plurality of outlet ports, the control being positionable in two or more orientations, and each outlet port being in fluid communication with a respective one of the plurality of inflatable cells; and  
an inflation component in fluid communication with the inlet port of the control;  
wherein positioning of the control to a first orientation creates a fluid path between the inflation component and a first of the plurality of inflatable cells, and positioning of the control to a second orientation creates a fluid path between the inflation component and a second of the plurality of inflatable cells; wherein the first and second fluid paths pass through the center of the control.
2. The brace of claim 1, wherein the diverter comprises an interior channel that directs air from the inlet port to a first outlet port when the control is in the first orientation.
3. The brace of claim 2, wherein the interior channel comprises a funnel inlet.
4. The brace of claim 3, wherein the interior channel comprises an outlet that is narrower than the funnel inlet.
5. The brace of claim 3, wherein the funnel inlet is in fluid communication with the inlet port in each of the first and second orientations of the control.

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6. The brace of claim 1, wherein the control comprises an inner cylinder that rotates within an outer bore.

7. The brace of claim 6, wherein the inlet port and the plurality of outlet ports pass through a wall of the outer bore.

8. The brace of claim 7, wherein the inner cylinder comprises a plurality of fluid channels.

9. The brace of claim 8, wherein the fluid paths between the inflation component and the first and second inflatable cells comprise fluid channels of the cylinder aligned with corresponding outlet ports of the outer bore.

10. The brace of claim 1, wherein the control is positionable in a third orientation in which no fluid path is created between the inflation component and the inflatable cells.

11. The brace of claim 10, wherein a wall of the control is positioned adjacent to and blocks the outlet ports of the control when the dial is in the third orientation.

12. The brace of claim 10, wherein a wall of the control is positioned adjacent to and blocks the inlet port of the control when the dial is in the third orientation.

13. The brace of claim 1, wherein the inflation component is a compressible bladder.

14. The brace of claim 1, further comprising a release valve housed by the support portion and positioned in fluid communication with both the inflation component and the control.

15. The brace of claim 14, wherein the release valve is positioned between the inflation component and the control.

16. The brace of claim 15, further comprising a fluid flow tube having a first end in fluid communication with the release valve and a second end in fluid communication with the control.

17. The brace of claim 1, wherein the control includes an indicator that identifies an inflatable cell that is in fluid communication with the inflation component in each orientation.

18. The brace of claim 1, further comprising a tab configured to receive a fastener, hereby coupling the control to a support portion of the brace.

19. The brace of claim 18, wherein the control comprises a manifold body, and the tab extends laterally outward from a lower edge of the manifold body.

20. The brace of claim 1, wherein each of the inlet port and the outlet ports are angled downward toward an interior portion of the brace.

21. The brace of claim 1, wherein the control comprises a dome-shaped body.

22. The brace of claim 1, further comprising a plurality of fluid flow tubes, wherein each of the plurality of fluid flow tubes is in fluid communication with one of the plurality of inflatable cells.

23. The brace of claim 22, wherein each of the plurality of fluid flow tubes has a first end in fluid communication with the control and a second end in fluid communication with one of the plurality of inflatable cells.

24. A method for adjusting an orthopedic brace, comprising:

- positioning a control in a first orientation that creates a fluid path between an inflation component and a first inflatable cell;
- actuating the inflation component to inflate the first inflatable cell to a first desired pressure;
- positioning the control in a second orientation that creates a fluid path between the inflation component and a second inflatable cell;
- actuating the inflation component to inflate the second inflatable cell to a second desired pressure; and
- passing fluid from the inflation component through an anterior channel of the control and into the first inflatable cell; wherein passing the fluid through the interior chan-

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nel comprises passing the fluid from a first end of the channel to a second end of the channel, the second end being narrower than the first end.

**25.** The method of claim **24**, wherein positioning the control in the second orientation comprises rotating a dial from the first orientation to the second orientation. 5

**26.** The method of claim **25**, wherein rotation of the dial rotates a diverter positioned within the control.

**27.** The method of claim **26**, wherein rotation of the diverter changes the orientation of an interior channel of the diverter. 10

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